

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 197.]

APRIL 1, 1810.

[4 of Vol. 29.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I N reply to your correspondent in the Monthly Magazine for last month, p. 123, I beg leave to give my reasons for continuing to write the name of Linnæus in its original form, rather than Linné. The Swedes did not adopt the use of regular surnames till the early part of the last century. When each family took a name, literary people, in general, chose one derived from Greek or Latin; hence arose the family-names of Mennander, Melander, Solander, Dryander, Aurivillius, Celsius, &c. Some gave a Latin termination to names of barbarous origin, as Bergius, Retzius, Afzelius, Browallius; and these became Swedish names, even with that termination entire. The name of Linnæus was in this latter predicament. Its termination therefore is by no means boorish, or plebeian, or vile, but of classical origin; and these names have the peculiar felicity of being transferable into any language without inconvenience, and especially of entering spontaneously into Latin composition. If your correspondent be in the habit of writing or reading many scientific books in Latin, he will duly appreciate this last consideration. With respect to English writing, as we mention *Titus*, and *Marcus Aurelius*, in their original orthography, without following the French, who call them *Tite* and *Marc Aurèle*; no one has found any difficulty in making an English word of Linnæus.

When this great man became ennobled, I am well aware that, in conformity to the court ceremonies of the day, which were all French, a termination borrowed from the language of that people was, in his case, as in others, adopted, with the strange jumble of a Gothic prefix; and he became in Swedish *von Linné*, as in French *de Linné*, and in barbarous Latin *à Linné*. No one, that I know of, has adopted any of these in English; though

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some have called him *Linné*, but hitherto with little success. I presume no one would wish to anglicize his name into *Linny*; and yet that, however ridiculous, would be the only correct and consistent measure, unless we retain the *von*, the *de*, or the *à*.

I have therefore always used his original name, without any design, or surely any suspicion, of slighting the honours which his sovereign conferred upon him, and which, I will venture to say, reflected glory on his royal patron in return. By such a disposal of honours their lustre is preserved, as in the cases of a *Madborough*, a *Newton*, and a *Nelson*, from that deterioration to which, from human imperfection and error, they are, in their very nature, otherwise prone, but from which it is the interest of every good citizen to guard them. I do not conceive however, that any one needs to be reminded of the various dignities, whether courtly or academical, conferred on the illustrious Swede. His simple name Linnæus recalls them all. We have no occasion to say *the emperor Julius Cæsar*, *king Henry the 4th of France*, *Mr. secretary Milton*, or *the right honourable Joseph Addison*. Neither is it necessary to say *sir Charles Linnæus*, or the *chevalier de Linné*, to remind us that he was knight of the polar star; and the first person who ever received that honour, equal to the garter with us, for literary merit. I must therefore protest against any interpretation of an intended slight in this case, for my meaning is the very reverse. I believe the practice followed in England, has decided the conduct of other nations. In Latin he is now always called *Linnæus*, even by the Swedes; and what is still more striking, the French now write *Linnaus*, even in their own language.

I presume your correspondent had never a design of recommending for Latin composition any thing but *Linnæus*; and I hope he will not hereafter think me

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pertinacious,

pertinacious, or in any degree blameable, if, for the above reasons, I continue the same practice in English; leaving every one to follow me or not, at his discretion, and trusting to time and experience for a final decision. I must express my regret that the title of the *Linnean Society*, as I would always write it, has in its charter been spelt *Linnean*. The latter had in view the name of *Linné*, and was so far proper; but I have always conceived the diphthong to be more classical, and, if we preserve the word *Linnaeus* in English, undoubtedly more correct. In this point, most certainly, every writer may judge for himself, and in speaking there luckily is no ambiguity.

Norwich, JAMES EDWARD SMITH.
March 10, 1810.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOSE coins which the French denominate *medailles plaquées*, or plated medals, are generally of brass, covered with a coat of gold or silver. Some few have been discovered of iron and of lead, but hitherto this branch of numismatic antiquity has been neglected; which consideration induced M. Waxell, a very learned and ingenious Russian, lately in this country, to communicate, in a little French work, (elegantly printed and published by Booth, in Duke street,) the result of his enquiries, which he hopes may lead to interesting discoveries on the subject of ancient Greek and Roman coinage. From his work we learn, that, in almost all nations, necessity or poverty, and we might perhaps add, avarice, occasioned the counterfeiting of legitimate coin, although death was the punishment of this crime.—See *Ulpian: Leg. digest. ad leg. Cornel. de falsis*; and *Cod. Theod. fals. monetâ*.

As merely counterfeits of current money, the collectors of genuine medals have thought the plated beneath their notice; but perhaps the principal origin of these base coins may be attributed to a desire of imposing on the amateurs, or virtuosi, of early times. From the age of Augustus to that of Gordian the Third, the sciences flourished, and the emperors protected and encouraged artists of distinguished abilities. Marcus Aurelius patronized the ingenious; and, as Pliny informs us, Hadrian had formed a fine collection of medals. This example would naturally influence his subjects; and in all probability there were, in his

time, many persons who cultivated the study of numismatics. This opinion is confirmed by plated medals; amongst which are found some that never were, perhaps, in general currency as legal coin. Such is a denarius of Tiberius, with the reverse of the children of Augustus, and the legend "*C. L. Cæsares Augusti F. Cos. desig. Princ. Juventutis.*"

Other coins esteemed, on whatever account, most rare, are discovered amongst the plated, especially those of the Roman empresses; and to a fraud directed against the ancient collectors, M. Waxell is willing to attribute those handsome counterfeits, whilst the more common were probably made from the same motives which influence the coiners of base money in our own times: and this appears from the beauty of the former, which bespeaks the hands of excellent artists; whilst the others are coarsely executed, and often exhibit errors in the dates and orthography, which show that the only object in making them, was that they might circulate in place of the current and legal money.

We are authorised in supposing that the plated medals are of the most remote period of coinage. The oldest are found amongst the Grecians, of which the reverses are impressed with four strokes of the punch, probably because the art of striking both sides was not known in those early ages; or perhaps from the circumstance of the medal being placed on a block or supporter, whilst it received the blow of the hammer.

In M. Waxell's collection, is a medal of Macedon, considered as of the most ancient kind; this proves that the art of plating coins was practised about five hundred years before the Christian æra.

Among the Roman medals, some are found of the first consular classes, plated; and from the workmanship of these, it appears that the art was introduced with that of coinage in a certain degree of perfection, and that the Romans were indebted for it to the Greeks.

Pliny, speaking of those counterfeits, informs us that in his time, some of them were purchased at a higher price than the true medals; a proof that they were collected by persons desirous of completing certain series, or of possessing curious and uncommon coins. Even at this time, if a plated medal exhibits a rare reverse, or interesting device, it differs very little in price from the genuine one; but those of common devices are not esteemed by collectors,

collectors, unless the perfect state of their preservation should render them somewhat valuable.

However, after a very accurate calculation, it will be found that among one hundred and fifty or two hundred medals, one plated will be discovered. The Grecian of this kind are more rare than the Roman, and those of the kings more rare than those of the cities. Of Phœnician, or Punic, or that class called *disconoscidas* (or unknown), M. Waxell says, he has not yet found any.

The proportion of Greek to Roman plated, is as one of the former to twenty-five of the latter.

The age of Augustus was the most abundant in plated coins; and to the length of his reign, and the great number of denarii which he struck, that abundance may be attributed. We find a great variety of curious reverses, besides those of Agrippa, the rarity of which is well known: the beauty of those plated coins, in some instances, equals the originals. Some of Tiberius's time, but not so numerous, are found of great value; such as the fine denarius of that emperor, with the image of his predecessor Augustus on the reverse. Of Caligula, the plated are as rare as the genuine medals; but those of Claudius present several fine reverses, with portraits of Drusus and of Agrippina. Under Nero also a great many are found, well executed, and of considerable beauty; especially those which represent that emperor in his infancy; or with these legends, "*Equester ordo principi juventutis*," and "*Sacerd. coop. in omn. conl. suprâ num. ex s. c.*" on the reverses; also those which exhibit him with his mother Agrippina. Of Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, the reigns were so short, that the plated medals of those emperors are very rare, especially those of the last two; but under Vespasian, Titus, and above all, Domitian, they appear in great numbers, and with a variety of reverses. Nerva's are rare. Of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius, there are many; and these, we may almost say, conclude the series of plated medals. M. Waxell had seen but one of Marcus Aurelius, struck under Antoninus; and only one of Commodus; perhaps the wise administration of Marcus Aurelius for some time succeeded in suppressing counterfeits. In M. Waxell's collection, is a denarius of Philip the father, which, from the size, may be considered as a medallion. The latest of the emperors found hitherto, on plated coins of silver, are Trajan Decius, and

Herennius Etruscus Messius; from their time none are found but a very few of the lower empire, plated in gold: of these latter M. Waxell had seen one of Honorius, and one of Zeno.

From Augustus to Trajan Decius, some of the Cesars and tyrants are found, but rarely; very few also are discovered of Pompey, Mark Antony, or Julius Cesar.

The Roman empresses are more rare on plated coins than the emperors; and it is a curious circumstance, that those empresses which are most rare on the true medals, are most often discovered amongst the counterfeit. M. Waxell has not met with any of Sabina, Faustina the elder, Crispina, Lucilla, &c. but he had several of Matidia, Marciana, Domitilla, Domitia, &c. and in his collection he was fortunate enough to possess a plated medallion of Domitia; this confirms his opinion, that it was to complete the series of rare coins for ancient amateurs, that those common medals were fabricated. Silver medallions are of such rarity, as all collectors know, that the very few found plated, are considered of equal value: perhaps, as being more scarce than the originals, they ought to be more highly prized. In the plated state, the Greek medallions of Roman emperors are more rare than their Latin medallions. No plated quinarii of any emperor have yet been discovered; if such exist, they may be esteemed great curiosities.

The art of fabricating those counterfeits, (as far as medals are concerned) may be considered as lost; for no modern ingenuity, even in England, where the current money is so frequently counterfeited, can by any means equal the perfection of those ancient productions, especially in their high relief.

Some have imagined, that the ancients placed a coat of silver over the brass medal already coined; and this opinion was founded on the appearance of some medals which retained scarcely any vestiges of the silver coating, whilst the impression on the bronze was still sharp and perfect: but the fact is, those medals had passed through the hands of Jews, who, by a simple process, had removed the silver, and by means of some platina had improved the type of it on the bronze. But M. Waxell cannot believe that the ancients could give so good a finish to those medals by this method of coining: he rather thinks that the plated medals were, like the true, struck with the hammer. A piece of brass, covered on both sides with a leaf of silver, was placed in the

the die, and received the impression; the fractures on the edges would be a sufficient proof of this, if there were not another still more incontrovertible. This is, the circumstance of M. Waxell's having in his own collection two plated medals, one of Domitian and the other of the Legion XV. which exhibit reverses *incuse* or *struck in*, as intaglios: this may be ascribed to the carelessness of the coiner, who too precipitately substituted the piece that was to be struck, without removing that which had just been coined; and which, adhering to the hammer by the force of the descending blow, left the reversed impression on the new piece. This proves that the plated coins of the ancients were struck in the same manner as their denarii.

To this curious little work, which is well worthy the notice of antiquaries and medallists, M. Waxell has subjoined an engraved plate of several coins described in the course of his essay.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been much interested by the letters of your correspondent from Dunbartonshire, signed J. M. on the subject of benefit-clubs; and still more with the spirit of benevolence in which they originate. There can be no doubt that, among all the methods devised of assisting the lower classes in an hour of sickness and sorrow, no one can be compared to these, when formed upon just and accurate principles, and rightly conducted; taking also into the account, their tendency at once to relieve the distresses, and to improve the character, of the persons assisted by them.

That gentleman has favoured me with a letter, inclosing a well-written paper from the Glasgow Herald of the 15th of December last, signed A. B. on the best mode of making provision for funerals; a subject hitherto very imperfectly understood. This paper, in my opinion, merits more general circulation; but as J. M. has not favoured me with his name, I have no method of addressing him or his friend, to request they would adopt measures to this end, but through the medium of your valuable Magazine. Will you then, sir, have the goodness to insert this letter; which may lead to the further discussion of a subject in which the welfare of many is concerned, and which will much oblige an occasional correspondent?

CATH. CAPPE,

York, Feb. 10, 1810.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On SHAKSPEARE'S CHARACTER of SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.

"I have much to say in behalf of that Falstaff,"—*Henry IV. Part 1, Act 2, Scene 4.*

IF ever genius "held the mirror up to Nature," it surely was in the production of this character. He is a personage the best known, the most conspicuous, and the most original, in all the compositions of Shakspeare, or of any of our other dramatic writers. The critic who delights in the moles that trouble the mind's eye, and in the search after difficulties which admit not of a solution, may find a wide field for his lucubrations in that important question, What gave rise to that admirable character? and to him we leave the decision of a point equally important, namely, Whether the name of Oldcastle was that which was first assigned to him by his illustrious godfather the poet? For my own part, 'Davus sum, non Oedipus.' Heaven avert such disquisitions from an epistolary quill! Those who are not thorough-bred black-letter dogs, may content themselves with the account left us by the profound and erudite "Master Robert Shallow, justice of the peace and coram," that he had been page to Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk; but as we believe little to be known of his birth, parentage, and education, we may without regret leave such considerations to the descendants of Aristarchus.

To reduce the conduct of mankind to some fixed principles, and to bring the thousand shades of human character to one standard, has long since occupied men of speculative habits and confined experience. Every one however who has examined his own actions and their respective motives, can readily perceive that the aim of such theorists is a shadow of their own creating; and that they are, as Falstaff himself expresses it, "essentially mad without seeming so." Can it be any thing but infatuation, to endeavour to prescribe limits to that which is ever changing, and to fix the most volatile of all things? What naturalists affirm of a certain species of shells, that there are not two alike, may be in an unqualified manner asserted of the characters of men. The reason of this must be, that the infinite number of impressions from contingent and external circumstances, which tend more immediately to constitute individual character, cannot be the same in any two possible instances,

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These remarks are fully illustrated in the character before us. Shakspeare, whose knowledge was derived from that infallible source, the page of Nature, had not studied it so much in vain, as to be ignorant of the principal feature in it—that “foolish compounded clay, man.” Falstaff is represented by him, as teeming with the striking and prevalent imperfections of his fellow-creatures; though they are so well adjusted and proportioned, as not to “outstep the modesty of nature,” or to injure the whole. It is this combination of features, this composition of parts, which in poetry, as well as in the other fine arts, displays the talents of a master. Where there exists in the character some leading trait, or passion, to which all other affections are subordinate, the task is far less difficult to execute; since we have, as it were, a centre given to which inferior principles of action conerge. Hence the hero of a play, to whom the poet has assigned some simple object, which must affect every source of conduct, may be a character really much easier to delineate, than one whose part appears to be of secondary consequence. Iago evinces more labour and genius than Othello; and Shylock than Antonio. In the same manner, Falstaff exhibits the talents of the poet more than any other personage introduced. It may here be observed, that history, unless very remote or obscure, must cramp the faculties of the poet, and confine his range of invention. As it was often the fate of Shakspeare, to have no other model than the stiff forms afforded by the pencil of the historian, or frequently the bare outline of the annalist, so he ever considered them (as, to the poet they certainly should be) as the basis on which imagination is at liberty to raise a splendid superstructure. It is from this consideration, that we learn to estimate the merit of Shakspeare in his historical plays; some of which show how much may be done by the poet, even where the subject and its particulars are neither distant nor obscure. In my next letter, I will continue my observations, and introduce you more intimately to the company of our corpulent knight, *τον μεγάλου θωρακιστον*. For the present, adieu.

A. B. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE account of the opening of the organ at Aylsham, in the Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters,

in your last Magazine, brings to my recollection a story of a similar nature, that was once told me by Messrs. Orhman and Nutt, who formerly worked for Messrs. Snetzler and Jones, organ-builders, in Stephen-street, Tottenham-court-road.

About or nearly thirty years ago, a person came in great haste, between seven and eight in the evening, and knocking furiously at the door of Mr. Jones, (the then surviving partner) told him, as soon as he recovered his breath, that he must go immediately to the concert of ancient music (then in Tottenham-street); as the company was mostly assembled, as well as the musicians, who wished to tune their instruments previous to the entrance of their majesties; but although the gentleman at the organ had been putting down the keys, and he had himself been blowing with all his might, they could not, with their joint efforts, make the organ speak.

Mr. Jones therefore immediately set out; and, thinking that some accident must have happened to the bellows, or wind-trunk, went first to the back of the organ without going into the room; when, finding the machinery apparently in perfect order, he entered the orchestra in his common working-dress, which he had not had time to change; where he found all the sprucely-dressed musicians, with their instruments in their hands, waiting for the spell to be taken off the organ, and the “full chord of D” to set them going.

Sitting down to the organ, Mr. Jones now put down the keys with one hand, having, as it were mechanically, with the other, first drawn out one of the stops; when lo! the organ uttered its harmonious sounds as freely as ever it had done, to the astonishment of the gentleman who had before been at the keys; who at length perceived that, far from having, like the organist of Norwich, drawn out the whole range of stops and wished for more, he had forgotten to draw any of them.

Whether this absent gentleman was the celebrated Mr. Joah Bates, who at that time used generally to take the organ and conduct that concert, I was not informed. And indeed, I should hardly suppose it could be he, were it not that, besides absence of mind being by no means an unusual concomitant of men of genius, he had an additional cause as well as excuse for such absence; for, being about that time smitten with the charms

shorns of miss Harrup, although his guide them, might at the time be wandering toward the lady.
the organ, his thoughts, which ought to

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the last TWELVE MONTHS at CARLISLE.

| | Thermometer. | | | Barometer. | | | Rain. | Days of Rain, Snow, &c. | Wind. | |
|-----------|--------------|-----|-------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | High | Low | Mean | High | Low | Mean | | | W. S. W. S. & S. E. | E. N. E. N. & N. W. |
| January | 45 | 14 | 32.6 | 30.11 | 28.46 | 29.516 | 3.50 | 19 | 14 | 17 |
| February | 50 | 29 | 41. | 30.40 | 28.50 | 29.615 | 2.53 | 17 | 20 | 8 |
| March | 54 | 30 | 42.95 | 30.50 | 29.18 | 30.090 | .56 | 8 | 16 | 15 |
| April | 57 | 27 | 41.21 | 30.54 | 28.95 | 29.868 | 1.20 | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| May | 76 | 34 | 54.7 | 30.32 | 29.21 | 29.903 | 3.75 | 17 | 19 | 12 |
| June | 70 | 39 | 55.07 | 30.57 | 29.09 | 29.905 | 2.85 | 17 | 19 | 11 |
| July | 76 | 51 | 59.35 | 30.28 | 29.43 | 29.932 | 1.84 | 9 | 14 | 17 |
| August | 70 | 51 | 57.91 | 29.94 | 29.30 | 29.692 | 5.19 | 28 | 27 | 4 |
| September | 68 | 33 | 53.6 | 30.15 | 29.20 | 29.706 | 4.95 | 22 | 18 | 12 |
| October | 61 | 36 | 51.22 | 30.32 | 29.76 | 30.150 | .33 | 7 | 26 | 5 |
| November | 51 | 20 | 40.41 | 30.46 | 29.12 | 29.933 | 1.84 | 11 | 14 | 16 |
| December | 51 | 31 | 39.83 | 30.04 | 28.06 | 29.438 | 3.18 | 23 | 27 | 4 |
| An. Mean | 47.4875 | | | Annual Mean | | | 29.817 | 31.77 | 196 | 220 |
| | | | | | | | Total | Total | Total | Total |

General Remarks on the Weather, &c.
observed at Carlisle, during the year
1809.

JANUARY was marked by a succession of the most severe and destructive weather we ever witnessed; the former part of the month was exceedingly stormy, with heavy falls of snow, rain, and sleet: from the 18th till the 27th, we had a most intensely severe frost, accompanied with a strong penetrating east wind; on the 23d, 24th, and 25th, an excessive quantity of snow fell, the average depth of the whole about twenty inches: a mild thaw, with heavy rain, and commenced on the 27th; melted the snow suddenly, which swelled the rivers here beyond their bounds to such a degree, that immense damage was done, and much private property destroyed.

February—The mean temperature of this month (41°) is in this climate unusually high for the season. This high degree of temperature was attended with very stormy weather; and during the former part of the month, rain fell in such torrents, as to cause the rivers to overflow their banks and adjoining low grounds, for the space of four or five days.

March was remarkably dry, and, with some trifling exceptions, temperate and

pleasant. Towards the end of the month, we had some showers of snow and sleet, at which time snow was observed on the surrounding mountains.

April.—The weather during this month was extremely severe and unseasonable; the average temperature of several days, was nearly as low as the freezing point. We had some very heavy falls of snow, and the mountains were clothed in white during the whole of the month. It will be observed, on inspecting the table, that the average temperature of this month is lower than that of the preceding, and nearly the same as February. Notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the season, some straggling hirundines were seen in this district, as early as the 12th of this month; but they were not numerous till about three weeks after this period.

May was very cold and gloomy, with showers of hail, till the 7th; it afterwards was dry, bright, and pleasant, till the 14th. In the afternoon of that day, a storm of thunder and lightning occurred, which was attended with a melancholy accident: a young man driving some cattle in a lane leading to Broadfield, about eight miles from this city, was struck dead by the lightning; the electric fluid passed through his head, shattering

shattering it in a most dreadful manner. On the 16th, we were again visited by a violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with showers of hail, which commenced about seven or eight o'clock in the morning, and, with some short intervals of cessation, continued till night; the thunder was at times dreadfully loud, and the lightning very dense and vivid. The weather continued very sultry and moist, with much lightning and distant thunder, till the 26th; the remainder was extremely wet and cold, and the mountains in this neighbourhood were completely covered with snow.

June.—The heavy rains which occurred at the commencement of this month, caused another considerable inundation here, which was productive of much injury to the crops in the low grounds; the mountains at this time were covered with snow. The weather continued showery and remarkably cold till the 18th; the remainder was fair and exceedingly pleasant.

July.—The mean temperature of this month (59.35) is unusually low for the season; the weather was dry, and on the whole very favourable for securing the hay. On the 26th we had some lightning, and distant thunder.

August.—The weather during this month was excessively wet and gloomy, which not only impeded the harvest, but was also attended with considerable injury to the grain. During the night of the 17th, the sky was illuminated with incessant gleams of lightning.

September.—This month, like the last, was excessively wet: we seldom have witnessed a season more unfavourable for harvesting the grain than the present; during this, and the last month, only eleven of the sixty-one days were fair. From the 19th of July till the end of this month, the variations of temperature and density were very trifling; the invariable wet weather, and westerly winds, produced a sort of crisis in the atmosphere. Notwithstanding the uncommon humidity, the mean height of the barometer for this period (29.7 inches) is only one-tenth of an inch and a small fractional part below the general mean; yet, excepting a few hours on the 15th of this month, the mercury, during those ten weeks, was constantly below thirty inches. But the principal occurrence to be recorded this month, is one of the most alarming and destructive inundations that were ever experienced in

this part of the country. A heavy and incessant rain from the east commenced here on the morning of the 18th, and continued without intermission till the following morning; when the rivers which environ Carlisle, the Eden, the Caldew, and the Peterill, overflowed their banks to an extent never before witnessed; and exhibited a scene of distress, of which it is difficult to express an adequate idea. The greatest proportion of destruction was effected by the Caldew, whose mountain-torrent swept away every thing before it; cattle and sheep were carried down by the current, and immense quantities of grain were swept away and entirely lost; at times, the flood presented the singular appearance of moving fields of corn; houses were washed down, and furniture of almost every description floated away; a great number of bridges were destroyed; manufacturing machinery, timber, trees, fences, &c. were all carried away in one promiscuous ruin. The losses sustained by this terrible deluge are incalculable.

October.—The weather during this month was mild, calm, dry, and pleasant; and the temperature and density remarkably equal: such a series of fair and brilliant weather, without frost, as that experienced this month, is in our climate, in this season of the year, a very uncommon occurrence. The hirundines were unusually late in leaving us this season: these birds were in flocks on the 27th of last month; after which time none were seen till the 15th of this month, when considerable numbers collected again; after this, the numbers decreased gradually, the last stragglers being seen on the 22d.

November continued mild and dry, and remarkably fine, till the 15th; the rain which fell during this period (seven weeks) of uninterrupted fine weather, amounted to only half an inch in depth. After the 15th, the weather was variable, and frequently very severe; when intense frost, snow, sleet, and mild rain, occurred in succession. On the 19th, the frost was particularly severe, the average temperature being eight degrees below the freezing point, at which time all our mountains were clothed in white.

December.—The weather throughout the whole of this month, excepting two or three mornings of hoar frost, was mild, humid, and gloomy; and during the former half of the month, the wind was often very violent, and accompanied with heavy falls of hail and sleet. On the night of the 14th, we had a dreadful hurricane

hurricane from the south; and on the succeeding night, much vivid lightning. The barometer, during this month, and the latter half of the preceding, was remarkably variable: the vibrations of the mercury, at times, was equal to two-tenths of an inch in an hour. On the morning of the 15th, the barometer was 28.06 inches, the greatest depression of the mercury that has occurred since the commencement of this register: it is 1.77 inches below the general mean, and makes the extreme range of the barometer for the last nine years, 2.8 inches. The mountains in this neighbourhood were covered with snow nearly the whole of this month.

The average of the thermometer and barometer, for the whole year, is nearly equal to the general average; both are a small fractional quantity lower. The quantity of rain exceeds that of the general average 2,165 inches.

Carlisle, Jan. 3, 1810. W. PITT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my paper on the Musical Terms used by the ancient Greeks, in your last Magazine, is an unfortunate omission in page 122, column 2, line 17. The sentence, if complete, would run thus: "Because so simple an instrument as a bullet, affixed to a piece of tape graduated into inches, would give the precise time in which a composer intends his movement should be played or sung." The little ivory measures used by the ladies, will answer this purpose very well: but still better if the case is made of brass, the specific gravity of that metal being greater than that of ivory. I cannot but regret that our old ecclesiastical composers did not transmit down to posterity the precise time in which their grave and truly devotional compositions (if played in a proper time) ought to be performed. Young and inexperienced organists would do well to consult the specimens of various church-composers, published by Dr. Crotch, in his second volume of Specimens; and pay that deference to his sound judgment, to which his high talents, and the honour conferred upon him by a famous university to fill the chair of their professor of music, so justly entitle him. Much might be said on this subject, if professors were inclined to avail themselves of every opportunity of improvement, instead of thinking they "were already perfect," in an art which

requires experience, judgment, taste, and feeling.

C. I. SMYTH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent T. who has addressed you on the subject of the scenery of Esthwaite Water, which he improperly terms "Esthwaite Lake," confines his observations to a few acres of ground, forming but a small portion, and that by no means the most interesting, of the country he wishes to bring into general notice. I reside nearly a mile from Esthwaite Water; and I assert that the meadows bordering on the water abound with innumerable musquitoes during the months of July, August, and September. Their bite is equal in effect to that of the same venomous insect in the West Indies. Every gentleman near Hawkshead, as well as Mr. Hawkrigg, who rents Strickland Ease, is ready to bear testimony to the existence of musquitoes at that place. It is about forty years since they appeared in the neighbourhood of Esthwaite, and it is supposed their eggs were brought in a sugar-cask from Lancaster. Mr. T. shews little taste in comparing the peninsula to Mr. Curwen's retreat at Belle-Isle on Windermere; and he relates a circumstance respecting an offer for Mr. Curwen's island, which I have great reason to believe has not taken place.

Field Head, near Hawkshead. I. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the letter of Mr. Mollison, in your Magazine for last month, I beg leave to say, that the ideas in my Essay on Musical Genius and Composition originated solely with myself. I never saw his essay entitled *Melody the Soul of Music*, nor have I ever accidentally heard or read of it. The assertion that I make an allusion to his essay in the expression "Body of Music," was certainly premature, and to me appears very ridiculous. If any one of your numerous readers should have an opportunity of comparing the two compositions, which I have not at present myself, he will much oblige me by declaring upon examination, whether the resemblance between them is of so suspicious a nature, and the coincidences so striking, as to entitle mine to the appellation of "a literary curiosity."

Great Marlow.

A. B. F.
For

For the Monthly Magazine.

HAROLD AND TOSTI,

A Tragedy, in three Acts, with Chorus.

PERSONS OF THE PLAY:

EDWARD, King of England, afterwards the Confessor.

HAROLD, } sons of GOODWIN, late Earl
TOSTI, } of Kent.

EDITHA, daughter of TOSTI.

Minstrels in the pay of HAROLD.

The Scene is in the castle of HAROLD, at Pentaskeworth, in Monmouthshire.

Scene.—The vestibule to a long Gothic hall, whence the view extends between pillars over the whole room, at the farther end of which is situated the minstrel's gallery.

To EDITHA enters HAROLD.

H. THE messenger I sent thee, to announce

That Edward, from his usual progress swerving,
Would grace thy uncle's castle with his presence,

No doubt, arriv'd.

Edi. He did; and thy Editha
Has strewn the rushes for this royal visit;
Even the pomp-wont king shall own that
Harold's

Magnificent and hospitable mansion
Deserv'd his presence.

H. Thank thee, gentle niece;
Thy soft attentions I have long experienc'd,
For which my gratitude is all thy gain.

Edi. Is not my uncle's love an ample
payment?

H. Since my Matilda, dying, to these
hands
Consign'd our infant son, thou art my
comfort:

'Twas thy soft hand that wip'd my falling
tear;

Thy voice, thy presence, from these desert
halls

That chas'd the lonely silence, which my
grief

Awhile delighted in, but soon thought irk-
some;

'Twas thou, who taught'st a cheerful sun to
shine

Upon Pentaskeworth.

Edi. This is over-rating
The weak endeavours of my bounden duty.
Thou art not gay to-day. Hast seen thy
child,

And kiss'd a smile into his rosy face,
Since thy arrival?

H. I have clasp'd my darling,
And the dear little Siegwinn smil'd upon me;
And, at my bidding, first to-day has call'd
His father "Harold." Then I bade him
utter

The name of Tosti; but his foolish soul
Shrunk as with sudden horror from the
sound.

He cried, and strove, and will not smile
again.

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Edi. Are we not all like children, my
good uncle;

Prone to mistrust and fear whate'er we know
not,

Too prone perhaps to trust in those we
know?

H. Dost thou mistrust me, niece?

Edi. Thee, uncle; wherefore?

What hast thou done that should alarm me
to it?

H. In troth, I know not. I had miscon-
ceiv'd thee.

Edi. My father, if I err not, has been
with you

In all this journey thro' the gladden'd realm:
He follows with the king?

H. I cannot say.

Edi. How so? is he no longer of the train?

H. Tosti has not a brother's love for
Harold.

Some days ago, at Windsor, Edward men-
tion'd

His predecessor, Hardiknute the Dane,
Who, as thou know'st, was poison'd by earl
Osgold,

Whose wife he had seduc'd. The feeling
king

Spoke with warm pity even of the tyrant
That stood between him and the throne;
but Tosti

Frown'd bitterly, and gnaw'd his stiff'ning
lip;

Swore he would dip his dagger in the breast
Of any man, that to his wife should whisper
The prayer of wanton lust. I smil'd in scorn.
Art thou not pale, Editha? Wherefore
tremble?

Edi. I know the sternness of my father's
anger;

The very picture chills me to the heart:
But 'tis a noble soul that animates
His boiling bosom.

H. 'Tis a rash, unruly,
Unpardonng, soul, that dwells in his strong
breast.

It vex'd the king to be so rudely thwarted.
Soon-after, when I offer'd him my castle,
Thy jealous father started up, and stamp'd;
And, with swoln nostril, and a mouth all
foam,

His rolling eye-balls crimson with his wrath,
Burst toward me, and seiz'd me by the hair,
And dash'd me angrily upon the floor,
Then left us suddenly.

Edi. My dear, dear father!

H. Thou weep'st: I too, when anger
left me, wept

To find a brother could be so unkind.
The king, embitter'd that his sacred pre-
sence

Check'd not the rage of Tosti, doom'd his
exile;

Resum'd his earldom of Northumberland,
And gave it me.

Edi. You will not take it, sir?

H. Patience, Editha; all may yet be well.

2 D

Princes

Princes are pamper'd with such soft obedience,
That suddenly to thwart their resolutions,
Serves but to root them firmer. I have
hopes

That when his wounded pride begins to heal,
At my entreaty, Edward takes again
Thy father into favour.

Edi. Plead with zeal,
Thou wilt be heard. The monarch has a
heart.

H. He has a form, Editha, like the gods.

Edi. Be the soul worthy of it!

H. I suspect,
That thy mere wishes, maid, would more
avail

Than my entreaties with our youthful
monarch.

Edi. Shall I, when Edward comes, throw
at his feet

The daughter's woe; with words and tears of
prayer,

Attempt to soothe his soul into forgiveness;
And clasp his knees, and plead with him for
mercy?

H. Thou wilt not ask in vain. Since
Edward saw thee,

His tongue dwells often on thy beamy eye,

Thy golden tresses, and thy lily bosom.

Oft, o'er the sparkling cup, with throbbing
pulse,

He names Editha; and no courtier's voice
May now presume to warble forth thy praise.
Has he not hinted to thyself his passion?

Edi. In Goodwin's hall, where Edward
chanc'd to see me,

Oft, when the chace was vocal on the heath,

He chose to linger in the women's room,

Woo'd me to paint him flowers upon his
shield,

Or trifled with the scarves that I was pur-
suing:

At times he courted me to shady walks,
And, shewing me my figure in the stream,
Would question me if Frea stoop'd from
heaven,

To view her image in that waveless rill.

H. 'Tis well, sweet niece; I trust he is
unchang'd.

Methinks he might be here: he said his
train

Should tread upon the heel of Harold's
haste.

Do I not hear the trampling of his horses?

These sounds of minstrelsy announce the
king.

Edi. (*aside.*) Why do I tremble? Is the
coward awe

With which the slave looks up to a superior,
The common portion of all them that bear
The name of king? Lie still, my busy heart.
I see I have not bound my hair with flowers.

H. Return, Editha, soon. (*She goes.*) On
thy own head,

Go, unforeseeing victim, bind the garland;
For thou lov'st Edward to thy uncle's
wishes.

Tosti, there's woe enough in store for thee,
To glut my hatred. I cannot forget
My Siegwin's reddening when I nam'd my
brother:

I love him for it; he seems to know his sire,
And feel like him; but has not learnt as yet
To veil abhorrence with the smile of love.

*Minstrels sing, during which EDWARD enters,
and EDITHA returns.*

When from his iron throne
The king of slaughter starts,
Upstarts in darken'd air his shield,
And to the shuddering world
The yell of onset roars;
'Tis thine to hear with gladden'd soul:
For, Edward, on thy head
The Nornies, from unmeasur'd stores,
Pour'd the resistless flood of boldness down,
The noblest gift of gods.

When high the tide of battle flows,
And wide the cloud of carnage lours,
And on the helmet rings the arrowy hail;
'Tis thine, among the waves of war,
To gladly bathe thy strength,
Deep in the sea of wounds
Rejoicing plung'd:
For, Edward, on thy head
The Nornies, from unmeasur'd stores,
Pour'd the resistless flood of boldness down,
The noblest gift of gods.

The raven, at thy march,
Exulting flaps his wing;
The famish'd wolf forbears
To bay the midnight moon:
They roll the glistening eye
O'er steaming heaths of food.

Behold yon lovely maid!
Three nights she watch'd to hear
Her conquering lover's tread;
At length in slumber's arm she sank:
But night-mares throng around her couch,
And to her sleeping ear
Bewray her lover's fall.
She wakes—to rest no more,
Save in pale Hela's lap.

Behold the widow by her once-lov'd hearth
In speechless sorrow sit:
No more she hears, with silent joy,
Her husband with his sons converse
Of freedom and of fame.
Who now shall teach her boy the deeds
That after-times record?
She sinks to endless night!
Her orphan-children live,
The bold oppressor's slaves.

Behold, amid a pitying throng,
Upon her slaughter'd son
The sobbing mother hang,
And scream aloud;
The tearful-smiling father boasts,
How nobly bled the youth.
But long in secret both shall pine,
And earlier hide their hoary heads
Beneath the clay-cold turf.

Far from the field of fight
Are felt the woes of war.
Ah! thither turn no more, with ruthless
step,

To crush the blooms of bliss,
Thou king of armed men.
For that has Frea round thy head
Wreath'd the coil of auburn hair?
For that in sparkling dew
Imbath'd thy nut-brown eye?
For that thy manly form
With Balder's beauty stamp'd?
No; to the bower of love
O bend the gentler step,
Beneath whose springing tread
The flowret sweeter blooms.

H. With gratitude that meets thy con-
descension

In rival strides, my royal lord, be welcome.

Edw. Harold, these stately towers of even
stone,

These sculptur'd ceilings, from their arched
heights

Echoing the voice of warbled minstrelsy,
These pillar'd halls, and velvet canopies,
Might move my envy; but that Edward's
love

(Had he such palaces to give) would thus
Bestow them.

H. Harold wears too many marks
Of Edward's princely soul, and endless
bounty.

Edw. Lovely Editha, hail! why have
mine eyes

Stray'd for a moment o'er the objects round
me,

When thou art here, their lodestar? Do we
not

Cast from us with disdain a motley shell,
And disregard its shifting rainbow tints,
When we behold the pearl which it incloses?

Edi. My lord, you honour me beyond my
merits.

Edw. Below them far. Upon thy fa-
vour'd head

The virgin goddess sure of love and beauty
Look'd with benignant smile; o'erhovers thee,
Clings to thy ev'ry motion, accent, look,
And moulds them by her own resistless
charms.

Hail, loveliest maid! Upon thy flower-soft
hand

Allow me to exhale the fervent joy
Which thrills my bosom, now we meet
again:

Hast thou for me no smile, no look of wel-
come?

Edi. How should I wear the glittering
robe of joy,
When grief confines my heart? The king's
displeasure

Gooms on my father—I bewail his fate.

Edw. Smile thou, no frown remains on
Edward's brow.

Thou art the arbitress of Tosti's fortune:
Whate'er thou wilt that I should think of
him,

Lay it upon those lips, and give it me;
And I'll believe thy tale, forestall thy
pleadings,

Find new excuses in my partial breast.

Edi. I have not seen my father since he
left thee;

But surely that unswerving loyalty

To thee, and all our ancient race of kings,

Heir'd from his fathers, has not left his
breast:

He fought thy battles once, and still he loves
thee.

H. My liege, restore my brother to your
favor.

If Harold can forgive him, Edward may.

Let the entreaties of his daughter move thee.

[*Withdraws.*]

Edw. Editha, were thy steps within my
halls,

There should thy wishes be my law of
mercy:

I want a tongue, like thine, whose gentle
whispers

Might temper the emotions of my wrath,
And quench its sudden blazings, when
perchance

It injures the dear friendships of my youth.

Edi. My lord, thou would'st not that
I should forsake

My father's home, forget the ties of duty?

Edw. I know not what I ask; but this I
wish;

That some superior spirit from above,
In all the radiance of his heavenly charms,
Would hover round me with a guardian eye,
Mildly to warn me, when my hasty passions
Make me forget the monarch. O! Editha,
Such offices of kindness might be thine.

Edi. Many in Edward's court are Frea's
daughters—

Edw. Since I have seen Editha, other
charms

Unnotic'd glide before my purged sight,
Mere bland illusions that I heed no longer;
Like elfen forms, by moonlight rob'd in
beauty,

That wither into spectres where 'tis day.

Edi. Why dost thou borrow Flattery's ready
hand,

To throw confusion's crimson veil upon me?

Edw. (*kneels.*) O, had I Balder's form to
throw before thee,

Or Braga's music lurking in my voice,
Or from his golden cup that Hermod pour'd
The honey of persuasion on my tongue,
That I might paint my passion as it glows
Within this burning breast, then would'st
thou hear.

Edi. To virgin ears, my lord, a father's
voice

Should first converse of love.—I pray you,
cease.

Edw. But should thy father frown upon
our union,

Those azure eyes will look e'en him to mild-
ness.

That voice alone would win him: it may add,
That

That I shall ever venerate the hero,
That I repent of my ungrateful anger,
And that the hasty hand which snatch'd his
earldom

Will double every grant that it resum'd.
Atonement wins e'en harshness to forgive—
Tosti shall learn to love me. Learn it too.
Before mine eye had wander'd o'er thy form,
Had nestled in the ringlets of thy hair,
Or bath'd in heaven's mild azure in thy
look,

There were, whose arms to Edward's wishes
op'd

Their ivory portals, and whose glistening
eye

Was dewy with desire that he inspir'd,
Upon whose panting bosom he reclin'd
As in Valhalla. From the hour I view'd
thee,

Those arms have vainly beckon'd my return,
Those eyes elicit no responsive gaze,
Those bosoms heave and flutter unobserv'd.

Edi. My lord, you trouble me, farewell.

(*HAROLD, who, during the interview, comes once
or twice into the room, when he sees EDITHA
retiring, comes forward.*)

Edw. Yet stay, yet hear, at least look
back upon me.

Wilt thou not grant me, after the repast,
One short half-hour of converse? Heed my
prayer.

She gave me no denial—I may hope—
And while I spoke, methought her eyes grew
languid,

Closing like evening flowers to chalice dew.
She drew a shorter breath; and wandering
blushes,

Like northern lights reflected upon snow,
Quiver'd along her bosom.—*Harold, come:*
Thou know'st the forfeit lands of Ulf and
Gamel,

Whom Tosti in rebellion crush'd and slew;
They are for thee.

H. Monarch, a life of service
Will not acquit my debt of gratitude.

Edw. A single hour may overpay it all:
Make me but happy in Editha's love.

H. Think you to halve the throne with
Tosti's daughter,
Affianc'd as you are?

Edw. Half of my throne
Were still too little to express my passion;
But England's interests are sacred to me.

H. What must I do?

Edw. Aid me to bear her hence:
And, as thy guest, convey her to my palace:
Here she will never yield, while those are
nigh

With whom she has the habit to be virtuous;
At Windsor, half resisted, half allow'd,
I shall obtain my wishes, and forgiveness.

H. She may imagine that I journey with
you,

But leave me here: let it seem done by
force,

That she is hurried from me.

Edw.

Be it so.

This evening then, when the repast is over—

H. Thy wishes are the law of all my
actions.

(*King of Slaughter.*) Odin was the war-god
of our northern ancestors.

(*Nornies*) were the Parcae of Gothic my-
thology.

(*Night-mares*; or *Night-maids*, as it should
be translated) were of the race of elves, and
supposed to dispense dreams.

(*Frea.*) The Goths, in the true spirit of
their pure manners, adored Frea, a virgin, as
the goddess of love and beauty.

(*Balder*) was the handsomest of Odin's
sons.

(*Braga*) was god of music and poetry,
and celebrated the heroes in Valhalla, the
paradise of the dead.

(*Hermol*) presided over eloquence.

(*End of the first Act.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the MEANS of BETTERING the CON-
DITION of the POOR.

LETTER II.

IN my former letter I have not men-
tioned a section of the statute 43
Elizabeth, which is the basis of our
system of the poor-laws, and which well
deserves to be mentioned. It is this:

"The churchwardens and overseers,
or the greater part of them, by the leave
of the lord of the manor, whereof any
waste or common within the parish is
parcel, and on agreement made with
him in writing, under his hand and
seal; or otherwise according to any order
to be set down by the justices in sessions,
by like leave and agreement of the lord,
in writing, under his hand and seal; may
build, in fit and convenient places of ha-
bitation in such waste or common, at
the charge of the parish, or otherwise of
the county or hundred aforesaid, to be
rated and gathered in manner as before ex-
pressed, convenient houses of dwelling for
the said impotent poor." 43 Eliz. c. ii. § 5.

"Impotent poor" would be construed
here, as it has been construed in other
instances, not poor wholly unable to
maintain themselves, but poor in want
of occasional relief: which almost every
labourer in husbandry, or working ma-
nufacturer, now is. The difficulty is,
that commons are becoming compara-
tively scarce, from the number of
enclosures: and the waste of the manor,
which is the only other alternative given
by the act, often becomes personal pro-
perty under the enclosure; or, where it
does not, is often inconveniently situated,
both for the poor, and in other respects.

One great object, if a poor man be
industrious,

industrious, is the having a little land adjoining to his cottage, either for a potatoe-ground or otherwise, according to circumstances.

When political economy was in its infancy, which is even now far less advanced toward its maturity than it ought to be, the idea of annexing land to cottages, for the convenience and comfort of the poor, had even then been entertained; and there was an attempt to secure it, but by the worst of all possible means—compulsion. The act of legislating is like that of government in all its branches; and those who would reign permanently, beneficially, or even effectually, must take care not to reign too much.

The 31st of Eliz. c. vii. having prohibited cottages to be built for the poor, without laying four acres of land to them at least, it was found that the effect was, not to obtain land for the poor, but to prohibit cottages. And as this effect increased as the value of land increased, this act was, with great prudence and political benevolence, at length repealed, by 15 Geo. III. c. 32. (anno 1775;) which very truly set forth that it had laid the industrious poor under great difficulties to procure habitations, and tended very much to lessen population, and in divers other respects was inconvenient to the labouring part of the nation in general.

It is, I think, apparent, that the obstacles to the building of habitations for the poor are such, as to call for an increase of the powers of parish-officers and magistrates for that purpose. How this might be done with the least inconvenience to parishes, and with the greatest benefit to the industrious poor, may perhaps be the subject of a third letter.

Troston-hall, Jan. 1810. CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
WALKS in BERKSHIRE.—No. II.

SIR,

IT was in the month of October that I resumed those walks, to one of which you were so obliging as to give publicity in a recent Number of your Magazine. When I projected an account of these little excursions, it was with a view of trying whether a detail of such trivial circumstances as present themselves to every pedestrian, even in the circle immediately round home, would not prove interesting, if not instructive; as the industrious florist might assuredly gratify an intelligent mind by the offer

of a nosegay composed of those simple flowers that lie hidden under the hedge which skirts his path, and which the more consequential passenger passes with indifference or contempt.

On leaving the town of Reading, through the Forbury, the lofty hills of Oxfordshire, and the rich vale divided between the two counties of Oxford and Berks by the bold course of the Thames, present the traveller with a display eminent for the variety and beauty of its points: and this scene of enchanting simplicity gathers additional charms from the artificial contrast afforded by the massive ruins of the great mitred abbey of Reading, which lie spread in sullen magnificence along the back-ground. Toward this splendid wreck the traveller unavoidably turns with curiosity. The building was founded by Henry I. in the year 1121, and is said to have been completed in 1124. The monks were originally in number two hundred, and were of the Benedictine order. Some idea of the splendour in which the abbot was accustomed to reside, may be formed from the following circumstance: In the year 1305, the monastery was considerably in debt, and divers retrenchments were found to be absolutely necessary; in obedience to this conviction, the abbot lessened the number of his servants, and thenceforward retained *only* thirty-seven.

Several parliaments were held in the great hall of Reading abbey; and many bishops were consecrated in the abbey church. It was here likewise that Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV., was first presented to the people as the consort of their sovereign. This ceremony took place at Michaelmas, 1464. The queen was led through the church by the duke of Clarence, and the earl of Warwick. The chief nobility were among the spectators; and the Forbury resounded with the acclamations of the men of Berkshire.

On inspection, it will clearly appear that the walls of this ancient building were chiefly composed by laying course after course of the coating stone; the interstices being filled with mortar, mixed with small flints. In some instances, no layers of coating stone appear to have been employed; and then it is supposed, boards were used to confine the liquid wall, till it acquired the consistency necessary for self-dependence. Some delicate specimens of Saxon taste have been discovered on various solid bodies of hard lime-stone, which formerly constituted

stituted the mouldings of this august fabric.

It is impossible to contemplate the ponderous ruin, without reflecting on the contumely with which the memory of the founder has been treated. Henry I. died in Normandy; and his body, rudely embalmed, and wrapped, as it is said, in tanned ox-hides, was brought to England in great state. King Stephen met the body at Reading, and assisted in supporting the bier, when the remains of the aged sovereign were interred before the high altar in the abbey church.* But we are informed by Sandford, that at the time of the Reformation, the king's tomb was destroyed, and the bones were contemptuously "thrown out."

The pedestrian will look in vain for "an island near the abbey," on which a chivalric duel was fought in the reign of Henry II. The course of the river is so entirely altered, that no island is any longer perceptible; yet by such a term was the spot designated, on which Robert de Montfort and Henry de Essex fought, in the year 1163. Henry de Essex was hereditary standard-bearer to the king of England; and, in an engagement which Henry II. maintained with the Welsh, he was seized with a panic, and threw down the standard, on a false alarm of the king's being slain, or taken prisoner. For this act of cowardice he was challenged by De Montfort; and an "island near the abbey of Reading" was named by the king as the place of combat. The conflict was gallantly supported by both parties: but at length Essex fell, covered with wounds; and the king, concluding that he was slain, gave the monks permission to inter his body. But, when taken to the abbey, Essex revived; and, on his complete recovery being effected, he assumed the habit of the Benedictine order, and spent the remainder of his days in pious offices.

Numberless rare assemblages of picturesque scenery will tempt the traveller to pause as he prosecutes his walk along the banks of the Thames, towards the village of Sonning; and when he reaches the point which faces the noble mansion of Caversham, circumstances of historic legend will unite with the charms of natural beauty, to affect his mind with interesting images. In the edifice which

formerly stood on this site, Anne of Denmark, queen of James I. was entertained in a splendid manner by the lord Knolles, then possessor of the estate; and here Charles I. the unfortunate son of that queen, had an interview with his children during that calamitous intestine war, in which regal severity, and puritanical deceit, struggled to outdo each other in acts of turbulence and bloodshed.

The modern dwelling of the Palmer family, announces the approach of the pedestrian to the village of Sonning. The situation of this house is peculiarly happy. The building is seated on an eminence, and is surrounded by fantastic ranges of underwood; while the majestic current of the Thames meanders at its base, and regales the eye with a thousand sedgy recesses and fairy nooks. The house, however, has little claim to approbation. It is too lofty for its width, (an error peculiarly offensive in the construction of a country residence;) and possesses no determinate character, either of ancient or modern architecture. If this building should pass to posterity as a specimen of the taste of the age, it appears that one particular only—the judicious choice of site—will obtain applause. The increase of descriptive poetry, and the excellence attained by the landscape-painters of the period, have indeed rendered very general a regard for elevated situations. Thus we return, from a principle of taste, to the mode in use with the very early ages from a motive of necessity. In days of baronial contention, the founder of a magnificent abode placed his frowning edifice on the summit of the loftiest hill, indifferent to the winds of winter, because that spot promised personal security to himself and his ambitious family. When "the union of the roses," and the introduction of commercial habits, removed all apprehension of predatory incursions, our unpolished ancestors looked with a listless or disdainful eye on the sweetest attractions of rural nature; and, while they placed their mansion in the depth of a valley impervious to the northern wind, they trimmed the fire on the hearth, and thought themselves the wisest of men. The day is now arrived, in which a correctness of taste triumphs over the apprehensions prevalent in both these eras of our country; and the painter and the poet possess the merit of having encouraged such an admiration for nature,

* Speed says, that Henry's queen was interred with him in the collegiate church of the abbey, and that both the bodies were "veiled and crowned."

as invariably leads the builder to deem a command of picturesque scenery the first great requisite in the site of a family mansion.

The village of Sonning, which lies on the margin of the Thames, is one of the most agreeable spots that the fancy can picture. All is seeming tranquillity and repose. The cottages "of simplest form, with coverlets of thatch," are sufficiently numerous to bestow a decided air of rusticity on the general appearance of the village; while many houses of a more eligible description, in which embellishment is added to comfort, give promise of a rational intercourse, and agreeable neighbourhood, to those who are happy enough to "husband out life's taper" in the retirement of this unostentatious village.

Sonning was formerly a place of considerable consequence. The bishops of Salisbury held the manor at the time of the Conquest; and the manor-house (which stood at the base of the hill on which Mr. Palmer's modern residence is built) was for many centuries their occasional residence. Isabel, the youthful queen of Richard II. (on whose name, it may be remembered, that ill-fated monarch so pathetically called, when he found himself betrayed to Hereford,) resided at Sonning, during the melancholy period which occurred between the first imprisonment, and ultimate murder, of the king. Who can walk through this retired village without attempting to retrace the hours of anxiety which were there passed by this distressed, and almost infantile,* princess? Torn from her country and friends, and bereft of the gaudy crown which was her only protection, futile indeed must have proved all the soothing charms of this romantic retirement to the unhappy Isabel!

The tortures of uncertainty were added to the oppressive weight of her ordinary reflections. A band of conspirators, (for so they must be called, since the new king was able to retain the sceptre,) with sir Bernard Brocas (who lies buried in Westminster abbey) at their head, persuaded the young and dethroned queen, that Richard had

escaped from Pontefract castle, and was ready to join them at Reading. A gleam of joy, therefore, shone over her solitary retreat. The conspirators marched from Sonning, and the queen poured forth unceasing prayers for their success. But her tears were unavailing: Richard was doomed to perish in captivity, and sir Bernard lost his head on the scaffold; one half of the country lamenting him as a martyr, and the other stigmatising his memory with the opprobrium of treason.

The Berkshire side of the Thames, between Sonning and Wargrave, is replete with beauties not more estimable than they are various. The fertile meadow, an object irresistibly soothing and attractive,

(For green is to the eye, what to the ear
Is harmony, or to the smell the rose,)

blends with shady recesses, from which the prospect is caught only through unexpected breaks. But, agreeable as is this bank, the pedestrian must often stop to admire the Oxfordshire hills on the opposite side of the river. On the most picturesque of these elevations, is seated Shiplake-house, the residence of John Hanscomb, esq.; and in this retreat, the writer admits that he has spent so many happy hours, that he might well be suspected of partiality, should he indulge in too florid a vein of description. Yet the real beauty of the situation, and the correct taste of the owner, demand at least a passing tribute of praise.

Shiplake-house was built in the reign of queen Anne, when hospitality was in its zenith; when, "instead of being tantalized with a dozen of French dishes, (which no Frenchman, however, would venture to taste,) and stared at by as many French servants, dressed better than yourself or their own master; instead of being dragged out, the moment you have dined, to take a walk in the shrubbery, and wonder at his lordship's bad taste, and then frightened away by the appearance of cards and wax-candles; instead of this refined luxury, I say, you were sure to find a ham and fowls, a piece of roast beef, or a pigeon-pie, and a bottle of port-wine, every day in the week; and, if you chose to spend the night at the house, a warm bed and a hearty welcome." And, very fortunately, the difference of a hundred years has produced little alteration in the temper of the occupiers of this seat. Though Mr. Hanscomb has only within these few years

* It appears that the marriage was merely one of form. Isabel was not more than twelve years of age when she arrived in England.

years taken possession of the mansion, he may be pronounced a century old in hospitality; and never thinks of exhibiting his grounds to a visitor, except in the morning.

Yet the grounds dependent on Ship-lake-house, are eminently beautiful. The mansion stands on a lofty hill; and the chief prospect is viewed through a glade, where majestic woodland, devious interstice, and a back-ground replete with all the mellow charms of distance, unite to soothe the feelings, and exalt the imagination:

“ Vivid green,
Warm brown, and black opaque, the fore-
ground bears
Conspicuous; sober olive coldly marks
The second distance; thence the third
declines
In softer blue; or, less’ning still, is lost
In faintest purple.”

At a small remove from Mr. Hanscomb’s, is the vicarage-house of Ship-lake; a respectable dwelling that demands the attention of the traveller, from the circumstance of it having been the residence of the Rev. Mr. Granger, who there wrote his *Biographical History of England*. The vicarage is embowered by trees; and the front windows command an extensive and agreeable prospect. The walks in the neighbourhood seem dedicated to solitude and meditation. It was through these shades that Granger rambled, while examining the merits of a Plantagenet or a Stuart; and cold indeed must be the bosom that does not repeat the sigh once heaved on this spot by the historian, as a tribute to those who have long since “acted their parts,” and who live only in the tender fancy of their descendants.

A farm-house, on a low plot of ground, termed Burrough Marsh, near which the pedestrian passes in his way to Wargrave, is worthy of examination. This lone dwelling is supposed to have formerly belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Interspersed in various parts of the building are stones ornamented with grotesque carving; and one large room (reported to have been formerly a chapel) is wainscoted with oak, and furnished with fixed oaken seats. It is certain, that the knights-templars had formerly considerable property in Berkshire; and the mills in the parish of Bisham yet retain the appellation of the Temple Mills. Burrough Marsh, and its appendages, may therefore have

belonged to these zealous members of the church-militant; but the sculptured tablets, observable in many parts of the farm-house, are evidently the fragments of some more costly structure.

At no great distance from Burrough Marsh, a branch of the river Loddon enters the Thames: and here is to be seen a piece of military antiquity, which has hitherto passed entirely unnoticed; though Berkshire has produced many literary men, and has been the subject of inquiry with several recent topographical writers. I allude to an embankment, which is thrown up on each side of the narrow bed of the Loddon, for the extent of more than a mile; but which is contrived in such an angular form, as to leave a considerable space between the interior of the bank, and the margin of the river. There appears every reason to suppose that this embankment was made by the Danes; who, in their Berkshire devastations, constantly hovered on the borders of the Thames,* and who possibly formed this intrenchment as an artificial haven for the small vessels which attended their incursions. It certainly is not known that any battle was fought between the Danes and the English, in the neighbourhood of Wargrave; but, from the success which crowned the efforts of the invaders at Reading and Wallingford, it is unlikely that the natives of the county would venture to attack the ravagers, in the comparatively strong-hold constructed by them as a place of resource in time of extreme peril.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately been reading the *Essays on Professional Education* of Mr. Edgeworth. This work exhibits the same peculiar characteristics

* Reading, Wallingford, and Hungerford, appear to have been the chief stations of the Danes; and it was in the neighbourhood of these three places, that their principal battles with the English were fought. It was probably owing to a surprise from the natives, that they omitted to destroy the “great barn,” at Cholsey, which bears the date of 1101, and belonged to that ancient abbey of Cholsey, which was destroyed by the Danes before Reading abbey was founded. This barn (which is accurately described by Gilpin, in his *Forest Scenery*) is above a hundred yards in length, and is eighteen yards broad. The roof is supported by carved pillars, and the barn contains four threshing-places.

as all the other productions of the Edgeworth family; and will, I hope, do much good. One remark however, neither liberal nor just, has struck me in its perusal, which, as I do not believe the author would knowingly be either illiberal or unjust, I shall take leave to notice, in the hope that in any future edition it will be omitted or modified.

As an illustration of the difference between "useful order, and vain finical precision," (page 225) Mr. E. contrasts the arrangements of Buffon and Linnæus with what he calls "the curious impertinence of Lyonet, who wrote a quarto volume on the anatomy of a caterpillar." Little did poor Lyonet think, when he had exerted every faculty in the production of a work which the amiable Bonnet termed "*l'étonnante et admirable chenille de Lyonet*," and which has called forth universal astonishment and admiration, that his labor would be branded with the name of curious impertinence by any man of an enlightened understanding. And what is the ground of Mr. E.'s epithet? Does he mean that it was impertinence to write at all about the anatomy of a caterpillar; or that the impertinence consists in writing a quarto book on what ought to have been dispatched in a pamphlet? I cannot admit the first supposition. Mr. Edgeworth is not one of those who measure the importance of natural objects by their cubical capacity; and believe, that because an elephant is bigger than a caterpillar, it must be of more importance in the scale of creation. If he were, I need but refer him to the remarks of his friend Dr. Darwin, in his *Phytologia*, on the aphidivorous fly, to convince him that the destruction of an insect so mean, so minute, would cause a greater gap in nature than even the annihilation of the race of elephants;—I need but refer him to some late volumes of the Linnean Society's transactions, where it is shewn that our reaping a single acre of wheat is dependent on the friendly exertions of an ichneumon not bigger than a pin's head. Yet though I cannot suspect Mr. E. of the vulgar folly of estimating things by their size, I cannot conceal, that I do not believe that if Mr. Carlisle or Mr. Home had written a quarto volume on the anatomy of an elephant, he would have sneered at their labor, or called it curious impertinence. We must recur then to the second supposition: Mr. E. objects to writing a quarto volume on such a subject. But is this

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either wise or consistent? Can it be doubted, that every contribution to our present imperfect knowledge of comparative anatomy is important? and if it be worth while to do a thing at all, is it not worth while to do it well? Lyonet discovered and dissected four thousand and forty-one muscles in the cossus caterpillar, a number much greater than has been discovered in the human body. Was it likely that this astonishing assemblage could be described in less space than a quarto volume? and was it desirable that, for the sake of avoiding the "curious impertinence" of writing more than an octavo on such a subject, he should have left half of them undescribed, or described the whole imperfectly? So, I will venture to assert, does not the celebrated Cuvier think, who has himself spent much time on the anatomy of insects, who has had his labor much facilitated by Lyonet, and regrets only that he has not been preceded in this almost untrodden path by more Lyonets. Mr. E. has judiciously directed the parents of youth to turn their attention to such wonders in nature as the fourteen hundred lenses in the eye of a drone bee: why not add to this the still more astonishing fact, that an animal so small and despised as a caterpillar should have been furnished with no less than four thousand muscles? And was Lyonet, for furnishing us with this fact, to be called a "frivolous pedant," and his work a curious impertinence? We praise a Heyne, who spends his days in illustrating and investigating the works of a classical poet; and are we to ridicule a man who occupies himself in exploring the works of nature?

ENTOMOPHILUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the first question proposed by Mr. Hall, in your magazine for last August, it will be sufficient to observe, that the custom of placing the altar at the eastern end of the sacred edifice, appears to be coeval with the regular establishment of christianity. That position was assigned to the altar, in order that, during the celebration of the mass, the eyes of the congregation might be directed towards Jerusalem, the actual scene of the crucifixion. For this purpose it was thought sufficiently accurate, in those countries which first composed the Latin church, to have the building erected due east and west; and when christianity

2 E

tianity was introduced in this island, our ancestors, who were better skilled in architecture than in geography, blindly followed what they observed to be the practice in those countries from whence they received their faith; probably without inquiring into the origin of the custom, or, if they did, without considering that in this latitude the true bearing was widely different. Mr. Hall will find some ingenious remarks on this subject, in White's History of Selbourne.

With respect to the position of the officiating minister, I must refer Mr. Hall to his prayer-book; and on consulting it, he will find that the rubric prefixed to the communion-office directs certain portions to be read, "the priest standing at the north side of the table." The fanciful analogy Mr. Hall imagines he has discovered, certainly never entered the heads of the compilers of the liturgy; who merely wished to vary the reformed communion-office as much as they possibly could from the Roman-catholic ritual, according to which the priest stands at the front (i. e. the west side) of the altar during the celebration of the mass.

W. W. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the NEGOCIATION of MESS. DE BOUILLON and DE SANCY, in ENGLAND, in 1596, for a LEAGUE, OFFENSIVE and DEFENSIVE, against SPAIN; from a MANUSCRIPT in the NATIONAL LIBRARY at PARIS, marked MANUSCRITS DE BRIENNE, vol. 37. Extracted by M. GALLIARD, and now first published in ENGLAND.

THIS negotiation occupies the second part of the volume, which in the first is filled by the negotiation of M. de Lomenie, in 1595. Between these two negotiations, there is a visible connection; both had the same object; that is, to obtain the succour of England against Spain: and it may be said, that the negotiation of M. de Lomenie, although it had not succeeded, had nevertheless led the way for that of Mess. de Bouillon and de Sancy, which had more success. He was besides sent sometimes to England, during the course of this last negotiation, in order to assist the new envoys, and urge the succours which they solicited. It would be needless to repeat what is said in the other memoir, of the joint interests of Henry and Elizabeth, to act against Spain; or to mention here the obstacles which impeded

their co-operation. In the former year, (1595,) England had seen with indifference the Spaniards masters of La Capelle, Catelet, Cambray, and even of Dourlens. This part of Picardy was too far from England to excite any interest; but in 1596, the Spaniards, under the conduct of the archduke Albert of Austria, preparing to besiege Calais, Elizabeth saw, that honour and interest did not permit her to let her enemies thus lay hold on the possessions which the English had so long held in France; places besides, which, from a greater vicinity to England than any other, furnished an easy method of insulting that island, and which, by their situation between England and the Low-countries, were fitted to annoy trade, then very brisk and beneficial between the two powers. Henry, on his side, saw the new pretensions, which his necessities, his misfortunes, and especially the alarms of England, gave him towards obtaining the succours that Elizabeth had the year before refused. Accordingly he sent into England Sancy, of the house of Harlay, to whom he soon after joined the marshal de Bouillon, in order to solicit these succours anew, and accelerate their arrival. Sancy found England agitated and unresolved: there were some troops at Dover, ready to embark; sometimes the order was given, sometimes revoked; now the levies at London were expedited, and again disbanded; it was to be feared that Calais would be taken before they arrived, and so it happened. The news was soon spread in London, that it was taken, both town and citadel: in consequence, the indignation was excessive, and the public outcry violent against the French; they were reproached, as having neglected every thing necessary for the preservation of so important a place: the more they complained amongst themselves, the less disposed were they to assist them. Sancy, who had no information concerning Calais, took upon him, according to the relation in the manuscript, to throw out, that he had authentic information, that the citadel still held out, and had promised the king to wait for the succours from England. This produced, for the moment, the effect of occasioning orders for the embarkation of the troops. Upon the evening of the same day, (April 20) arrived the sieur de Champeron, who had left the king upon the Thursday before at Saint Vallery, and brought the capitulation of the citadel of Calais; which was, a
truce

truce of six days, during which there was to be no act of hostility upon either side: so that what the said seigneur de Sancy had affirmed, without having any advice of it, turned out true. They informed the queen of it; and sent off on the morrow morning the said sieur de Champeron to bring advice to the king, that the succours were marching.

This lie, bold, adroit, and successful, was a trick for which any negotiator, under similar circumstances, might take great credit; and it is singular, that Sancy himself does not mention it in a memoir which he presented, under the regency of Mary de Medicis, for reimbursement of the expenses which he had contracted on account of government. This memoir, in which he takes the tone of a minister deprived of his ancient favour, renouncing any recompence, and confining himself to the claim of justice; and where, in consequence, he rather exaggerates than diminishes much less forgets, even the smallest service that he has been able to render; is printed in the third vol. of the *Memoires d'Etat, en suite de ceux de Villeroy*, under this title, "*Discours fait par messire Nicolas de Harlay, Chevalier, Seigneur de Sancy, &c. Conseiller du Roi en ses conseils d'estat et privé, sur l'occurrence de ses affaires.*" This discourse contains some very curious details upon his embassy in England, and the negotiation here alluded to; but there is no mention whatever of the fact, the relation of which, in the manuscript, does him so much honour.

The succours could not arrive in time: the politic queen teased (*fit passer*) the French vivacity by a long round of delays, reproaches, refusals, menaces, and promises: she breathed nothing but peace and amity; notwithstanding which, her ministers perpetually created difficulties, which the queen appeared always desirous of removing, but did not do so. [See the reasons below.]

All these incidents are well exposed in the relation given in the manuscript. The progress of the negotiation is marked day by day. The author of this relation is a person who assisted at all the consultations, and was united with the two negotiators; because the said seigneur de Sancy might be necessitated to depart before the treaty was concluded, and then he could relieve the said seigneur de Bouillon. It was the famous Will. de Vair, afterwards bishop of Lisieux, twice *garde des sceaux* in the reign of

Louis XIII.; who died in 1621, in the possession of that dignity. He was at the time of the negotiation counsellor of state; and the two ambassadors styled him, "confidential servant of the king." It would be unnecessary to analyze this relation, because it is printed at the end of the works of Will. de Vair, together with all the other pieces, relative to this negotiation, which also occur in the manuscript; with the exception of one only, which is here wholly transcribed: it is a letter of Henry IV. to queen Elizabeth, written during the course of the negotiation; and upon an important incident, which removes a strong difference between the recital of Du Vair and that of Sancy upon the same fact.

It is observed, in the account of the embassy of M. de Lomenie, how much Elizabeth regretted the possession of Calais, lost by the English under the reign of her sister Mary; that she had herself lost it, when offered in exchange for Havre; and that she had made the cession of it, repeatedly, a condition of aiding Henry. In 1596, Elizabeth, seeing Calais besieged by the Spaniards, conceived new hopes. She thought that they could not avoid ceding the place to her, while she offered either to defend it when it was yet but attacked, or to retake it if it should be captured by the Spaniards: she said nothing of this, or even hinted any thing of the kind, to Sancy, when he pressed the council for the departure of the succours; she promised to give the requisite orders, and sent Sidney to visit Sancy. This was on the 20th of April. On the night following, she ordered Sidney to set out for France. Sancy, who was informed on the next morning by his friends of the departure of Sidney, thought that it was only to advertise the king of the succours; and to inform his majesty, that the said succours were prepared before the coming of the said sieur de Sancy, on purpose that the king might take it better of her majesty. It was doubtless what she wished Sancy to believe, if he should hear of the precipitate departure of Sidney; she meant that Henry, on receiving through Sidney the proposition of abandoning Calais to England, should remain still uncertain of the succour which he solicited, on purpose that this uncertainty might make him resolve upon it. The next day, on the 21st, Sancy had an audience of the queen; she did not mention Sidney, but negligently

gently dropped a word about Calais. "When I had a desire, (she said), of having that place, it was only in order to preserve it; as I saw plainly that the king, distressed elsewhere, might not be able to retain it."

The king took the proposition of Sidney very ill: he turned his back upon him, saying, "that he would rather be bitten by a lion than by a lioness, and plundered by enemies rather than allies." On Wednesday the 24th, Sancy appeared before the queen, to urge the departure of the succours: Sidney had returned with the king's answer, in the form of a letter.

[Here follows the letter: but as it is so general, as not to contain a single word of business; in short, is nothing but an appeal to mutual regard, and highly gallant; the translator omits it. Henry gets off the cession of Calais, by saying, that he had not then time to deliberate upon a matter of such moment.]

Sancy found the queen very much displeased; and resolved not to send the succours, but upon condition of the surrender of Calais. Sancy sent the sieur de Saint Aubin, his brother, to communicate this resolution to the king; and after dinner he wrote to the queen, begging her, according to the relation and expressions of Du Vair, to expedite the succours; and reserve herself till her army should have passed to Boulogne, concerning the request to the king.

It was perhaps a manœuvre of the ambassador to endeavour to persuade the queen, that Henry, generous and grateful as he was, would, upon seeing the arrival of the succours requested, freely and voluntarily grant, what he thought it to his honour to refuse when it was imperiously demanded of him, and under penalty of being deprived of the necessary aid: but it is certain, that the expressions of Du Vair preclude every idea of a dispute between the queen and Sancy, upon the proposition concerning Calais; though Sancy, in the memoir quoted, has celebrated his argument with Elizabeth upon that topic, and boasted of having told her some strong truths upon the subject.

His relation is this:—He ascends to a time when Sancy was treating with prince Casimir, son of the elector palatine, in order to procure for Henry IV. the succours of Germany, and engage Casimir to make war upon the duke of Lorraine. Casimir consented; but demanded the surrender of the town and

citadel of Metz: upon Sancy's refusal, Casimir said to him, "Should you prefer seeing the place fall into the hands of the duke of Lorraine?" "Yes," (replied Sancy,) "it would be better for his majesty's service, that the duke of Lorraine should take the place by force, than that the king should commit it to a strange prince, whoever he might be; because the king is obliged, as far as he is able, to preserve his kingdom entire." "M. de Revol, to whom I related all this discourse, (adds Sancy,) wrote to me, that they had all highly approved the answer which I had made to duke Casimir, and would make use of it towards the queen of England, who made them a similar demand; and who, for security of the succours which they were perpetually asking, pressed to have Calais and Boulogne." Thus, when the queen, in the negotiation of 1596, made the same proposition to Sancy, she found him quite prepared to answer her as he had done prince Casimir. He said to her then, that it was better for the king, that the Spaniard should take Calais by force, than that the king should render it to her, for the reasons below: and he added, "if the Spaniards should take it, we should hope to recover it from them; but if we gave it up to her, we should not know by what means to regain it. And when we wished it, we should offend her; and, instead of one enemy, have two." She made no other answer than an affirmation, that she did not believe he had it in instruction from the king, his master, to make such a reply: which he confessed; because the king had not entertained a thought, that she would make such a demand of him in his affliction.

If we wish to know, which deserves the most credit, the relation of Vair, or the memoir of Sancy, I answer, that upon this article, it is the memoir of Sancy. That of Du Vair himself even proves it. At the end of his relation, he adduces the letter which Sancy wrote to the queen, upon the same day; and which is perfectly analogous to what he boasts of having said:

"Madam, not to deceive you, I shall tell you frankly, that the king, my master, cannot persuade himself, that this proposition proceeds from your inclination: he knows too well your goodness and sincerity, of which he has had too many proofs, not to think that you do not mean to take advantage of his necessity, at the expense of his honour. Madam, it is not ingratitude for the favours which

which you have done him; and you know that there is nothing in the world, in his power, which you might not expect from his generosity: but he is also too courageous to yield to necessity, in a matter unworthy his magnanimity. If ill fortune should compel him to endure any injury, he would support it much more patiently from his enemies, than he would from his friends; and on this account, madam, I supplicate and conjure you, in the name of God, not to hesitate any longer through such scruples, as they are entirely *hors de propos* at the present moment."

During these debates, the citadel of Calais was carried by storm, by the Spaniards, on Friday, April 26. The governor (Vidossan,) was killed in the breach. Ardres also was taken some

time after; but these disasters even contributed to the success of the negociation of Messrs. de Bouillon and de Sancy; and on May 26, they concluded a treaty offensive and defensive, between France and England, against Spain. The English armament, commanded by the earl of Essex, not having been able to arrive soon enough to save Calais and Ardres, at least served to take Cadiz from the Spaniards. Thus, whilst the Spaniards acquired in France a key which had been for a long time in the hands of the English, the latter acquired in Spain a key still more important.

[This attack of Cadiz was a masterly stroke of policy; but the whole shows the vigilance, wisdom, and vigour, of the administration of Elizabeth's reign.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

The LITERARY REPOSITORY of CORNWALL and DEVON.—No. III.

QUADRUPEDS, BIRDS, and FISH.

(Continued from vol. 26, p. 529.)

BONY FISH.

- Basse. PERCA Labrax, Lin. Frequent.
 Perch, sea. Perca marina, Lin. I never saw but one, a fine-flavored fish.
 Blackfish. Mr. Jago. Borlase. 271. I never saw one.
 Stickle-back, three-spined. Gasterosteus aculeatus, Lin. In some brooks.
 Mackrel. Scomber scomber, Lin. Plenty.
 Tunny. Scomber thunnus, Lin. I never saw but one.
 Scad, or Horse-mackrel. Scomber trachurus, Lin. Very frequent.
 Surmullet, striped. Mullus cirris geminis lineis luteis longitudinalibus, Lin.
 Very frequent. I never saw the Red Surmullet; or Mullus cirris geminis, corpore rubro, of Lin.
 Gurnard, grey. Trigla gurnardus, Lin. }
 —, red. Trigla cuculus, Lin. } Common.
 —, piper. Trigla lyra, Lin. }
 —, sapphire. Trigla hirundo, Lin. }
 —, streaked. Cuculus lineatus. Scarce.
 Salmon. Salmo salar, Lin. In a few of our rivers.
 Trout, sea. Salmo trutta, Lin. I take this to be the Salmon Peal.
 —, river. Salmo fario, Lin. In most of our rivers in plenty, though small in size, and the flesh white; in the Loo, near Helston, there are a species with red flesh, which grow to a large size.
 Smelt. Salmo eperlanus, Lin. Frequent.
 Pike, gar, or Sea Needle. Esox belone, Lin. Common.
 —, saury. Skipper Cornub. Saurus, Rondel. Scarce.
 Mullet. Grey Mullet, Cornub. Mugil cephalus, Lin. Common.
 Herring. Clupea Harengus, Lin. Plenty on the northern, but not so on the southern coast.*
 Pilchard, seltzer. Schonevelde. Generally in amazing shoals.
 Shad. Seech Cornub. Clupea alosa, Lin. Rather scarce.
 Minow. Cyprinus phoxinus, Lin. In some rivulets.

* A fish, which was known by the name of Ceil Conin, or "king of the herrings," was taken alive at Newlyn, in Mount's-bay, Feb. 23d, 1788. Its length, exclusive of the tail, (which was wanting,) was eight feet and a half; depth, ten inches and a half; thickness two and three quarters; and weight forty pounds. Its dorsal fin was of a beautiful rose colour. It was regularly spotted with black.

| | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Perch, river. | <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> , Lin. | } In ponds. |
| Carp. | <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , Lin. | |
| Tench. | <i>Cyprinus pinnâ ani radiis 25, caudâ integrâ,</i> corpore mucoso, cirris 2, Lin. | |
| Gold-fish. | <i>Cyprinus auratus</i> , Lin. | |

Crustaceous.

Lobsters, Craw-fish, Prawns, Shrimps, &c.

Testaceous.

Oyster, Scallop, Mussel, Cockle, &c.

INSECTS.

Hemiptera.

Mole cricket. *Gryllotalpa*, Lin. I had one brought me alive, which was found on the farm of Trevean, in the parish of St. Kevern.

LEPIDOPTEROUS.—Sphinx.

The Sphinx Atropos, is the most remarkable of this genus; the upper wings are of a blackish brown, waved irregularly above and below with a lighter hue; the under wings and the abdomen are of a fine yellow, variegated with transverse bands of black. The most remarkable part of this animal is the representation of a Death's-head upon the upper part of the thorax. The Sphinx Atropos, when hurt or teased, will utter a cry like that of a mouse. I had one of the above described animals brought to me alive, the only one I ever saw. P.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, and FUGITIVE
PIECES, from the GREEK.

[Continued from vol. 21. p. 22.]

OF picturesque description, such as occurs in Theocritus, the following are no mean specimens.

"Beneath the friendly shade

Of this wild olive tree, that skirts the glade,
Whilst there the cooling stream glides soft
along,

May breathe, in sweeter tones, thy boasted
song;

Here grassy beds, here tender herbage
springs,

Here, perch'd on high, the noonday-locust
sings."

* * * * *

—"Here flourish oaks, here rushes thrive,
Here sweetly buz the bees round many a
hive:

Here two fresh fountains cool the heats of
day,

And prattling birds enliven every spray;

Here, while thy bowers a slighter umbrage
own,

The clustering pine-tree scatters many a cone."
Petawbate's Theocritus, quarto edit. pp. 54, 55.

This passage, it must be owned, is far from unpicturesque; but there is such an inimitable charm in the original—such a murmur, and so delightful a cadence, expressive (to my ear at least) of the buz of bees, the fall of fountains, and the singing of birds, as the happiest translation cannot possibly communicate to the sense of mere English readers: to melodies of this sort, the Doric dialect is more peculiarly adapted.

In the sixth idyllium, we are presented with a very lively picture:—a dog

baying his shadow on the water, and a girl bathing close by. The lightness of her figure, as she emerges from the waves, her soft limbs instantly becoming dry in the sun, and her sportive airiness, are compared to the down of the thistle floating on the breeze; with a felicity to me more striking, than that of any other simile to be found in the ancient poets. The similes of the Greek and Latin poets are not, in general, appropriate in all their parts; they are little indistinct descriptions, rather than similes: but the following is not only picturesque as a description, but exact as a comparison:

He, on the lucid wave, his form surveys;
And, on the beach, his dancing shadow
bays.

Call, call him, lest he rush upon the fair,
Lest her emerging limbs the rover tear.
Yet lo! the frolic maiden sports at ease,
Light as the down that floats upon the
breeze,

When summer dries the thistle's silver hair,
Its softness melting into azure air." p. 64.

The seventh idyllium, entitled the "Harvest-Feast," or the Vernal Voyage, may be said to consist of little portraits, or pictures. It is certainly rich in rural imagery.

* * * * *

"While sleeping in each hedge the lizard
lies,

And not a crested lark swims o'er the
skies,

Struck by thy hurrying clogs the pebbles
leap;

And, I'll be sworn, they ring at every step." p. 69.

"Then

* * * * *

"Then with white vi'lets shall my brows be
crown'd,
With anise-wreaths, or rosy garlands, bound;
Then, at my hearth, the Ptelean bowl be
quaff'd,
And the parch'd bean add flavour to the
draught.
Then, as my elbows high, my couch shall
swell,
Of parsley form'd, and golden asphodel."

p. 71.

* * * * *

"There, in kind courtesy, our host had
spread
Of vine and lentisk the refreshing bed;
Their breezy coolness elms and poplars gave,
And rills their murmur from the naiad's
cave.
Cicadas now, retiring from the sun,
Amidst the shady shrubs their song begun;
From the thick copse we heard, far off and
lone,
The mellow'd shrillness of the woodlark's
tone:
Warbled the linnet and the finch more near,
And the soft-sighing turtle sooth'd the ear;
The yellow bees humm'd sweetly in the
shade,
And round the fountain's flow'ry margin
play'd."

p. 75.

In idyllium the ninth:

———"My bed
Beside the cooling waters have I spread;
And the smooth skins of milk-white heifers
form
Its soft repose.—Alas! the southern storm
Down yonder shrubby steep those heifers
flung,
Yon mount, where, cropping arbutus, they
hung."

p. 86.

Every where, in short, Theocritus has
the art of bringing the fine scenery,
where his shepherds and other charac-
ters converse, directly before our eyes.

In the Hylas, (idyllium thirteenth,) are many descriptive lines:

"Straight, in the bosom of a lowly dell,
He found, beset with plants, a shaded well.
On its cool marge the fringing herbage grew;
The mingling dyes of celandine so blue,
With verdurous parsley, maidenhair's bright
green,
And vervain; while amid the wat'ry scene
Naiads, the dread of every rustic wight,
Led the gay dance, and revell'd thro' the
night."

p. 104.

* * * * *

"E'en as the lion, if, far off, a fawn
Cry with sad plaint along the dusky lawn,
Starts from the covert of his mountain-wood,
And rushes on his ready feast of blood."

p. 106.

There is a great variety of description
in the fifteenth idyllium:

"Ere the morn
Shall dry the dews that gem the thorn,
His image to the shore we'll bear,
With robes unzon'd, and flowing hair,
With bosoms open'd to the day,
And warble thus the choral lay."

p. 125.

In "Castor and Pollux," (idyllium
twenty-second:)

"Behold the loosen'd tempests swell the
tide,
Lash the high helm, and bulge each bursting
side,
And pour into the poop the mountain-
surge,
Whilst the rent vessel reels upon the verge
Of fate; its torn sails hanging in the blast,
And wildly dash'd around each shatter'd
mast!
Clouds big with hail the midnight heavens
deform,
And the broad ocean thunders to the storm.
But ye, tho' now the closing waves pursue,
Ye rescue from the chasm the dying crew.
Lo! the clouds break: their scatter'd frag-
ments fly,
While the dear winds in whispering mur-
murs die;
And each mild star that marks the tranquil
night,
Gilds the reposing wave with friendly light."

p. 159.

"The pebbles sparkled to the light,
As crystal, or as polish'd silver, bright:
Beside this spot, the plane-tree quivering
play'd,
And pensive poplars wav'd a paler shade;
While many a fir in living verdure grew,
And the deep cypress darken'd on the view;
And there, each flower that marks the balmy
close
Of spring, the little bee's ambrosia, blows."

p. 160.

"On his strong brawny arms the muscles
stood,
Like rocks, that, rounded by the torrent
flood,
Thro' the clear wave their shelving ridges
show,
One smooth and polish'd prominence below."

p. 161.

The fourth Epigram of Theocritus,
reminds us of Akenside's Inscriptions:

———"Near, a hallow'd fane
Low rises; and a sweet perennial spring
Flows trickling from the living rock, that
gleams
Thro' bowering laurel, myrtles, and the
shrub
Of odour'd cypress; where the clustering
vine

Diffuses many a tendril. In these shades

The

The vernal blackbird warbles his clear note
Yet varied; and the yellow nightingale,
Responsive, in a sweeter murmur trills
Her rival minstrelsy." p. 219.

On the whole, I think these specimens (taken merely *ad aperturam libri*) must be sufficient to convince any unprejudiced person, of the too common error in judging of Theocritus as a mere whining pastoral poet; whilst, in reality, the *Idyllia* are miscellanies, the predominant features of which are Natural Sentiment, and Rural Picture. CRITO.

A TOUR through some of the most unfrequented GLENS and ISLES of SCOTLAND, in 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following extracts are selected from a great number of letters, written to me by a friend, on his return from a tour through some of the most unfrequented districts and islands of Scotland, in the summer of 1803. I presume that the simple and animated account which is there given of scenery, manners, and customs, will not fail of being acceptable to your readers: of manners and customs, to which the greater part of the inhabitants of both South and North Britain are utter strangers; nor could they once suspect that such lingered on the shores of their own island. The letters are the production of James Hogg, better known to the literary world, by the appellation of "The Ettrick Shepherd;" author of the *Mountain Bard*, *The Shepherd's Guide*, &c. I shall begin with him at Loch Mari, a romantic lake in the west of Ross-shire; and follow him over mountains, channels, and isles, and by a track on which no tourist has yet ventured.—

I have now conducted you in idea, (says he) as far as Letterewe, on the banks of Loch Mari; and given you some hints of improvements, commenced there by the farmer, which are only rendered remarkable by our reflecting on the situation of the place. It is situated on the north-east bank of Loch Mari, by which there is access, in boats, from all corners of the lake; but it is every where else surrounded by shaggy cliffs, and bold projecting promontories, washed around the bottom by the lake, and rising to the height of from one to four hundred yards in an almost perpendicular direction. It is thus rendered inaccessible by the most expert foot-passenger, without a guide;

and entirely so by horses, unless some passage that I never saw is explored over the mountains. I purposed going to Ardlair, the next day; but was detained by the importunities of Mackintire, until the morning of the third day, who showed me every thing in the neighbourhood worth seeing; amongst which was a quarry, containing some veins of the fairest marble, which he digged and burnt for lime. The lime, which he burnt with peats and wood, was remarkably fine, resembling flour.

There was another traveller of a different description, wind-bound here. This was a Miss Downie, sister to Mr. Downie, of Ardhill, whose house I had lately left; who, from her father's house at the Manse of Urray, in the vicinity of Dingwall, was on a journey to the island of Lewis, to visit some relations. Being daughter to a respectable clergyman, she had received a genteel education, a circumstance to which the greatest attention is paid by all families of rank in the north. To this she added an extensive knowledge of the world, of which she had seen a considerable proportion for one of her age and sex; for, besides her acquaintance with both the Highlands and Lowlands, she had visited London, and resided some years at St. Petersburg, with a sister who was there distinguished by royal favour and protection. It was this young lady who first inspired me with the resolution of visiting the remote country of Lewis, by describing it to me as the scene of the most striking original and hereditary modes and customs that were any where to be met with in the British dominions; and I repented a hundred times that I did not keep in company with her straight to Sternaway.

On Wednesday, the 9th of June, we breakfasted early, and set out for Ardlair, in Mackintire's boat; who still insisted on our longer stay, assuring us that we should find difficulty in our passage, if it were at all practicable, the wind blowing so strong ahead. We had not proceeded far, when we found this verified: and though our crew rowed stoutly for about an hour, in which time we did not advance above a mile, they were forced to put the boat to land, and declared it impossible to proceed.

We were now much worse off than if we had set out on foot at first; however, taking two men with us for guides, we set a stout heart to a straight hill, and explored

explored a crooked way amongst the rocks. Our guides led us over precipices, on which, at first, I thought a goat could not have kept its feet; and if the stones had not been of a rough crusty nature, we could not have effected our escape, especially on such a day. I felt much distress on account of the lady; the wind, which had grown extremely rough, exerted such power on her clothes, that I was really apprehensive it would carry her away; and looked back several times with terror, for fear I should have seen her flying headlong toward the lake like a swan. It was however a scene worthy of these regions: a young lady, of a most delicate form, and elegantly dressed, in such a situation, climbing over the dizzy precipices in a retrograde direction; and after fixing one foot, holding with both hands till she could find a small hold for the other. What would most of the ladies about that great town of yours have done in such a situation, sir? I believe, if the wind had not changed, they would have been staying with little Mackintire still. Her raiment was much torn and abused; and the wind carried off her kerchief altogether. For upwards of a mile, we were obliged to scramble in this direction, making use of all-fours; and in one place I was so giddy, that I durst not turn my eyes to the loch, so far below my feet.

We arrived at Ardlair at one o'clock, having been five hours on our passage, which would not have measured above three miles; and were welcomed by the Messrs. M'Kenzies, with great politeness and attention. The weather growing moderate toward the evening, we made a most agreeable excursion round several of the principal islands of Loch-Mari, in a handsome boat, with a sail. These islands have a much more bare appearance than they exhibited some years since; the ancient woods with which they were covered, being either entirely cut down and removed, or most miserably thinned. We landed on several of them, and carried off numbers of eggs from the nests of the sea-gulls, thousands of which were hovering and screaming around us. I was truly delighted with the view from these islands, although it consisted much more of the sublime than the beautiful. The old high house of Ardlair faced us, from a romantic little elevated plain, bounded on the north by a long ridge of perpendicular rocks, of a brown colour: and the low

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islands on which we stood, were finely contrasted with the precipitous shores already mentioned, on the one side, and the mountains of sir Hector M'Kenzie's forest on the other, which pierced the clouds with their pointed tops, and appeared as white as the fairest marble.

Next morning, Mr. John Mackenzie, and myself, again entered the boat, and having a fair wind, skipped along the surface of the lake with great velocity, and soon reached Ellon Mari, or St. Mary's Isle; where I had the superstition to go and take a hearty draught of the holy well, so renowned in that country among the vulgar and credulous, for the cure of insanity in all its stages; and so well authenticated by facts, the most stubborn of all proofs, that even people of a more polite and modern way of thinking, are obliged to allow of its efficacy in some instances. But as mine was only a kind of poetical mania, which, however depreciated by some, I delight in, I omitted the other part of the ceremony, which in all probability is the most necessary and efficacious branch of it; namely, that of being plunged three times overhead in the lake.

But though I write thus lightly to you on the subject, I acknowledge that I felt a kind of awe on my mind, while wandering over the burying-ground and ruins of the Virgin's chapel, held in such high veneration by the devout, though illiterate, fathers of the present generation. This I mentioned to Mr. M'Kenzie, who assured me, that had I visited it before the wood was cut down, such was the effect produced by the groves of ancient and massy oaks, firs, &c. that it was impossible even for the most common observer not to be struck deeply with a religious awe. Oh, private emolument, what hast thou done, what mighty things hast thou accomplished, from the day when Jacob peeled the wands, and stuck them into the gutters, unto this day, September 4, 1803! Day unto day uttereth speech of thee; and night unto night teacheth thee knowledge: there is no speech nor language where thy voice is not heard. Thou hast pulled down one, and set up another. Thou hast explored the utmost limits of the habitable globe, and digged the ore from its bowels. Thou art the great promoter of trade and commerce, and the most liberal encourager of the arts and sciences.

Thou hast also, on various pretences,

2 F

cut

cut down and destroyed thousands, nay millions, of the human race; and in one of thy trivial freaks, thou hast cut down and destroyed the lofty and solemn groves of St. Mary's Isle, where the ancient and warlike Caledonians assembled in crowds for their devotion; where they wept over the dust of their departed friends, and viewed, with glistening eyes, and a melancholy pleasure, the sacred oaks under which themselves were one day to repose in the dust, free from the cares and hardships of that barren region. Well, well, thou great mover of all our actions; thou great source of confusion, villainy, and destruction, go on and prosper. Heaven grant that thou art not at this very time secretly inciting a humble tourist to multiply words without wisdom.

Leaving the holy isle, we again steered our course for Letterewe, where we shortly arrived. You will think, if I go backward and forward in this manner, I shall be as long in getting through the Highlands, as the children of Israel were in the wilderness. But here your fancy must repose for a few days, until my next arrive, which shall conduct it through a scene the most awful that we have yet visited.

Eltrick.

I. II.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. JONES, in a communication to your magazine for last month, on the damp in coal-mines, appears to have confounded the choak with the fire-damp, both very common in those mines. The first arises from carbonic acid, and has the effect of extinguishing the lights, and rendering respiration difficult: in this case, slaking lime in the mine would be undoubtedly serviceable by absorbing, not "producing," carbonic acid. The other is produced by hydrogen gas, which is by no means unfrequent, especially if the miner chance to break into an old working; and which may possibly be generated by the decomposition of the water, by the pyrites which are almost invariably found with the coal. The hydrogen is innocuous, (at least in the state of mixture with atmospheric air, in which it occurs in mines,) unless it come in contact with any flame; when an immediate explosion is the inevitable consequence. Canton's phosphorus, enclosed between plates of glass, has been proposed by a chemist of

eminence, as a substitute for candles or lamps; of its success there can be little doubt, considering the small quantity of light required in a mine. The French have employed a wheel, armed with flints, which revolves against pieces of steel, and the light from the sparks has been found sufficient: but Canton's phosphorus is certainly preferable, from its portability, and much greater cheapness.

London, Nov. 4, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH, in his strictures on Mr. Hall's plan for handing down to posterity the way in which the modern languages are pronounced, your correspondent Σ , in your numbers for July 1808, and last month, seems to possess the power of combining; yet he evidently wants that quality, no less necessary, the power of discriminating ideas, and throwing out nothing but what bears on the point in hand. It is easy to huddle together a number of ludicrous ideas against any plan or proposal whatever, however useful and important. Dr. Jones, who seems to possess the power of discriminating, as well as combining ideas, has, in my opinion, taken up the matter on more rational ground; and shewn, in your number for August last, that, though they differ in many respects from those of man, yet, on the whole, the cries of the inferior animals seem adequate to represent all the sounds, necessarily arising from the various combination of the letters of the alphabet. When the dog barks, when he snarls, when he rejoices at the return of his master, when he cries on being confined; when the cock crows, when he calls his wives; when the hen clucks, when she calls her young, when she warns them of danger; when the cat mews; when the horse neighs; when the bull roars; when the duck quacks; when the pigeon coos; and the thrush sings: these, and a thousand other sounds, produced by the inferior animals, evidently shew, that there are sounds to be found in every country, at all times the same, which, on being applied to words and syllables, seem calculated to fix the manner in which these words or syllables are pronounced.

Had the Romans, who in a great measure adopted the laws, customs, phraseology, and even many of the words

and terms, used by the Greeks, found some such method as that proposed by Mr. Hall, they would not have made so many blunders respecting the terms, the accent, the spelling, and pronunciation, of the words they adopted. Had they, for instance, known how the Greeks pronounced the word *λαγως*, a hare, they never would have translated and pronounced it *lepus*. Had they known the force of the spiritus asper, as it is termed among the Greeks, they would not have put s before *ερω*, to creep, and made *serpo* of it.

But, in the early part of their history, the Greeks themselves seem to have been in a similar situation with the Romans. From the term *Jupiter Ammon*, and a variety of others in their mythology, the Greeks appear to have borrowed many things from the Jews: they seem, however, to have been as ignorant of the pronunciation and meaning of many of the terms of arts, law, religion, &c. which they borrowed, as we are at this day, respecting the tunes, cadences, musical instruments, instructions, &c. mentioned in the titles of many of the Psalms of David. In a word, were it not that some of the Greek and Latin poets have made certain of their lines and verses clink and correspond with each other, we should have been at a loss to know, not only how their words, but even how many of the letters of their alphabet, are sounded. The rhyme, and corresponding sounds, introduced into the poetical compositions of modern times, will be of some use in informing posterity how the languages of the present day are sounded; but, as some words, considerably different in sound, are made to clink with one another, it may happen that posterity will be at a loss as to the true pronunciation of many. The adoption of some such plan as Mr. Hall proposes, might, undoubtedly, partly help them in this particular. I am, with a high sense of the value of many of your numbers, an old friend, though

Clapham. A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last number of the *Microcosm* of London, there is some account of the Surry Institution, part of which is apparently designed to hold up one public character to notice, at the expense of another. In pages 158 and 159, it is stated: "Nor, when we mention Mr.

Frederic Accum as the professor of chemistry and mineralogy, shall we be accused of any undue preference, if we represent him as affording great delight, as well as instruction, to the numerous auditors who attend his lectures. There are also very highly qualified professors of natural and moral philosophy, &c. The reading-rooms were opened for the proprietors on the 1st of May, 1808. Lectures on chemistry, mineralogy, natural philosophy, and other subjects, were commenced by Mr. Accum, and Mr. Jackson, in November following."

Now the truth is, that some months before the opening of the establishment, and before the theatre was fit to receive an audience, Mr. Jackson gave three lectures on different subjects, before the managers and a number of the proprietors, as specimens of his abilities as a public lecturer; and so much were these lectures to their satisfaction, that he was immediately engaged to give a course of thirty on natural philosophy, and thirty on chemistry. This course he commenced in the theatre of the Surry Institution, some time in October 1808; and completed, in due time, with great credit to himself, and with apparent satisfaction to the managers. And it is but justice to state, that all the lectures on natural and experimental philosophy, astronomy, and chemistry, given that season at the institution, were by Mr. Jackson. Twenty of this course were delivered before it was known that Mr. Accum was to lecture at the same institution; and Mr. Accum's course, which was on mineralogy, and delivered gratis, did not commence till the following year. I wish this true statement to be made public, that it may counteract any effects of the other, which might be injurious to the reputation of a respectable and industrious lecturer.

Nov. 6, 1809. A LOVER OF TRUTH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN one of your late numbers, I promised explanations of such names of stations in Antoninus, as have never been rationally explained. In the following examples, as in my former letters, I shall endeavour to explain our old Celtic terms. A great number of these, Mr. Editor, have hitherto been totally unknown in their imports, others have been imperfectly rendered, and many so ridiculously derived, that it is scarcely credible

dible that our antiquaries who have exhibited their interpretations, could seriously have believed in their being applicable. The present letter will abundantly prove these assertions.

London to Benonis.

Londinium has been derived from various sources; but a rational explanation cannot be drawn from them. The old foundation of this city is traced in Maitland's History of London: it was fifty feet lower than at present at St. Paul's; and must, from his account, have been marshy, and often overflowed by the tides. *Lon*, or *Lun*, implies in the Gaelic, a lake, a pond, or marsh; and even a stream, as in the rivers *Lone* and *Lune*. *Din*, translated *Don* by the Saxons, implies, as will hereafter be shown, *Land*. Among the *Fens* of Lincoln, on Boston Dyke, we have *London Eastcote*, a territory similar to our London in its ancient state; and this name implies, from the above, the *Fen Land*. *London* will, from hence, be rationally explained by, the *Stream* or *Marsh Land*.

Sullonacis, or *Sulloniacis*, the next station, is derived by Mr. Baxter, Dr. Stukeley, and others, from *Cassibellanus*; and Mr. Sharpe, who lived on the spot at Brockley Hill, erected there an obelisk, with inscriptions to this purport. To *Cassibellanus* I also could wish to give the honour of naming this station; but the derivation of *Sullonacis* from *Cassibellanus*, brings to remembrance the derivation of *Hartland Point* from *Hercules*. *Hill* has often been written in old names, *Hull*; as at *Hull Bishop*, in Somerset, called also *Hill Bishop*. In the Gaelic there is no *H*; and where other languages began with an *H*, the Gaelic often used an *S*: hence *Sil*, or *Sul*, in old names, implied *Hill*.^{*} *On* meant *Land*, and *Ac* *Ridge*, or *Border*, as shown in a former letter: *Sullonacis* will therefore imply, the *Hill Land Ridge* or *Border* settlement. *Brockley* is the present name, derived from *Braighe*, a *Hill*, changed to *Braiche*, *Broiche*, and *Brock*: *Ley* implies *Land*; and *Brockley*, *Hill Land*.

So much has been said by authors, of the import of the word *Cassibellanus*, that there seems no room for more to be introduced: but *Cassieuchlan*, *Cassibellan*, and *Cassivellan*, are synonymes. I have explained the first in a former letter. Each there is the same as *Vel*,

^{*} In the word *Silures*, *Ur* is *Border*, and the name implies the *Hill Borderers*.

or *Bel*, here; each means *Border*: and these terms, contrary to all the interpretations of our antiquaries, imply no more when applied to *Cassibellanus*, than the *Stream Borderer*.

Verolanium is the next station, which is explained in my last.

Durocobrius, called also *Durocobriva*, comes next. *Dunstable* is the *Durocobrius* of the Itinerary; but many writers conceive, that it hath been transposed by some early copyists, and that it should follow *Magio-vinnio*. *Magio-vinnio* hath then been supposed *Dunstable*; and from *Maes* and *Gwin*, two Welsh words, it hath been rendered the *White Camp*, or the *White Field*. Our old antiquaries, acquiescing in this translation, considered themselves obliged to fix *Magintum* on the chalk-hill, or plain, of *Dunstable*; but where to place *Durocobrius* was a difficulty. Mr. Gale, making a traverse from the direct road, carried it to *Hertford*; but in doing this, his distance from *Dunstable* was too great: Dr. Stukeley therefore departed from the main road to *Berkhamstead*. Later writers, considering the *White Field*, and the *White Plain*, of not sufficient authority to overturn the Itinerary in its different routes, and finding *Richard's Itinerary* to corroborate the statements in *Antoninus*, have again followed these authors; whilst others still suppose, that these names have been transposed: so little have antiquaries attended to this necessary part of their task, the analysing of old names for the features of nature, that the roots and serviles in these names have been unknown for ages; nor have they generally understood, that many of the present names are translations of older ones.—But to return: *Durocobrius* is derived from *Du*, *Land*, *Roc*, *Plain*, and *Bri*, a *Hill*. All our writers have been at a loss to account for *Brius*, which hath evidently been changed in the dative case to *B-iva*; and they have universally rendered it a *Bridge*, or a *Ford*. But no proof more is necessary, than the explanation here given, to show that they have been, in this word, all mistaken: and it will be sufficient, if more proof be required, to say, that at *Dunstable*, no *Water*, no *Bridge*, nor *Ford*, is to be found; and that the before-mentioned appellation of the *Plain Land Hill* suits exactly its situation.

Of the translation *Dunstable* we must next speak; but of *Dun*, much has lately been written: much more, Mr. Editor, than necessary for any purpose, except

except to show, that authors and critics have misunderstood it. I must therefore examine this term; and this, because other words for Hill come in the same questionable shape.

The words *In*, *En*, *An*, *On*, and *Un*, in the language which gave names to the features of nature, imply Land; neither of which, it must be observed, are roots for Hill. They often take *D* and *T* as prefixes, and mean Land: and if *D* and *T* imply Inclosed, as some authors have asserted, they will then imply Inclosed Land only. In Devon there is some hill land named *Haldon*. The term *Hal* is Hill; and *Don* the Land. On one side of the hill lies *Childley*, written in Doomsday Book *Chiderleia*; derived from *Ceide*, or *Cheide*, a Hill, *Er*, Border, and *Ley*, Land. On an end of this hill, is *Penhill*. The old name of the parish on which it lies, is *Dunchidic*; in which *Chid*, is also hill; *Ic*, is a diminutive; and *Dun*, the land: and the little Hill Land describes exactly the district. In these words then, as well as in *Dunhill*, *Dunald*, *Dunbury*, *Dunbar*, *Dunkeld*, *Dunkellin*, and other names, the words *Don* and *Dun* may be reckoned Land only. But when *Dun* is written for Hill, which it often is, *Dun-a*, or *Dun-ais*, is, I conceive, understood: the first, as in *Dunacombe*, *Dunaford*, &c.: the second, as contracted in *Duns*, in Scotland, a territory which stands on rising ground, in the midst of the county of Mers. But *Dun*, as a contraction, is often put for Hill; and as *U* was often pronounced as *I* in old terms, *Din* has been rendered Hill also. Further, hills were often fortified, and the names for hills were often adopted for the names of forts. *Din*, and *Dun*, have therefore been rendered fort, or fortified hill. Thus *Dun*, in *Dunbarton*, is applied as a fort; *Bar*, is head or hill; and *ton*, the land. Camden says, that this place was called *Dunbritton*; and he derives it from the Britons, because, he says, "The Britons held it longer than any other place against the Scots, Picts, and Saxons: for both by nature and situation, it is the strongest castle in all Scotland," &c. Thus far I quote Camden; but he mistook: for *Bri* and *Bar* are synonymes, and each means hill or head. It were an easy matter to prove, that Britain also implies the Hill Land. General Vallancey says, that in the Eastern languages, islands are termed hill lands. In the Gaelic, *I* is an island, or elevated surface; and *Ai* is a hill: and this last word implies nearly perhaps the same as *I*.

In like manner *Mon* has, in composition of names, been supposed to imply hill; but in this too, *Mon-adh*, or *Mon-ais*, hill land, or great hill, is understood. The first of these is often written *Mona*; the second is contracted in *Mons*. On the contrary, *Col*, in *Collis*, implies hill, or head; but *Is* being a diminutive, *Collis* implies the little Head, or little Hill.

Moreover, *Pen*, or *Pin*, is said to imply hill; and if *P* mean convexity, elevation, &c. as some authors have asserted, this may find claim thereto; and yet the ancients added, even to this word, *A*, the Gaelic for a hill, in *Pinna*. The Saxons pronounced and wrote this word *Pinhau*, *Pinhou*, and *Pinhoe*: their word *Hoe* being derived from *A*, the Gaelic for hill, pronounced *Au*; and written as pronounced with the aspirate *h*, *Hau*: hence *Hau*, *Hou*, *How*, and *Hoe*, for hill. To this we may add, that we have the name *Penhill* in various places, all of which show, that *Pen* was not considered as generally implying hill; but only head, point, or end: and that hill was added to distinguish it from lower grounds, forming points or ends of lands.

Having spoken of the word *Dun*, I will now compare *Durocobrius* with *Dunstable*; and here must observe, that *Bri* was translated *Dun*, or *Duns*; and *Duroc*, *Stable*, or *Table*; you will, Mr. Editor, judge which.

A market, or a place for the public exposure of goods, was, by a northern nation, named a *Stapel*; and the Saxons are supposed to have used the word in this sense, in translating names of places ending in *Stable*, or *Staple*. But in old names, I know not of a more ridiculous supposition; and yet it hath passed as truth for ages. It is my fortune, Mr. Editor, to attack vulgar errors; and whatever I have written on this subject, may well be accounted disquisitions upon them. A stable for a horse is derived from *Sta*, a stand, and *Peall*, a horse; and it literally implies a *Horse Stand*, or a *Horse House*. In like manner *Baile*, a tribe, a town, a place, a station, or settlement; or *Balla*, a wall, a rampart, or fort; and *Sta*, a stand; may imply the tribe habitation, the town, or the station; or the walled place, or fort.

But further, *Tabh*, *Tav*, or *Tab* may imply the ocean, or water; and by a comparison of surfaces, a level, or plain, may be inferred. This obtains also in the word *Æquor*, wherein from a level the sea is inferred. In my last, I showed

that

that *Ur* in Tybur, was changed to *Ol* in *Tivoli*. *Ur* means border land, land, or border; and as *Ur* is only a variation of *Er*, border; so *Ol* is only a variation of *El*, in *Tabel*, or *Table*. The word *Tabel*, or *Table*, may therefore imply the Plain Land; and *Dunstable* will be an exact translation of *Durocobrius*. I shall just add, that we have a *Table Hill* at the Cape of Good Hope; and that the situation of *Barnstable* is on a plain corresponding exactly with the explanation here given to *Table*.

The term *Mad*, in *Madning Bower*, or *Madhin* or *Maiden Bower*; and in *Madning Money*; (names given to the old camp on this plain, and to the money found there, the explanations of which are unknown,) is derived from *Madh*, a hill, or plain: *Ning*, *In*, and *En*, imply, as will be shown, land. The name *Madkin*, *Madin*, or *Maiden Bower*, may be derived from *Ber*, or *Bor*, border; or it may be a corruption of *Burg*, a fort or village. *Maiden Bower* will then imply the hill or plain land border or fort: *Madning Money* the hill, or plain land money. But enough of *Durocobrius*, its camp, and its money: we next arrive at our fifth station,

Magio-vinnio. *Magh*, Gaelic for a plain, may be derived from the root *Aighe*, a hill; and may be rendered hill, or plain. The letter *M* is often prefixed to terms of magnitude in description; and it will be worthy of remark, that many of the roots for hills and plains are the same. The reason of this strange coincidence is, that many words imply depth as well as height; and that the tops of hills, or elevated lands, as well as bottoms, often contain level grounds. *Vin*, in *Magio-vinnio*, is written *Nin* in *Magio-ninnium*, and *In* in *Magintum*: all of which are names for this station. When a syllable ends with a vowel, and a vowel is to begin another, a consonant is generally prefixed in old names. Thus the *Trino-antes* are generally written *Trinobantes*, and *Trimovantes*. The syllables *Vin*, *Nin*, and *In*, are, from what has been said, synonymes, and each implies land.—But the present name is said to be, the *Auld Fields*, or the *Old Fields*, and to be at a little distance from *Fenny Stratford*. There is in Devon a parish named *Henock*, written in *Doomsday Book* *Ainech*, and *Hanoeh*: a celebrated etymologist, finding *Hen*, in Welsh, to mean old; and *Cnoc*, in Irish, to imply Hill; rendered *Henock*, old Hill: but he searched not for the new

ones. This place was derived from the Gaelic word, *Aonach*; and we might render it the *Market*, as the word *Stable* is usually rendered; for *Aonach* also implies a market: but in description of places, although we must have recourse to their features, we need not enquire whether they are old or young, nor whether in ancient times they had markets or fairs. *Aonach* is said, by Gaelic writers, to imply Hill; but Gaelic writers, like antiquaries, seldom analyse their own words: for *Aonach* means Hill Land, and describes the land of *Henock*. The Saxon translation, *Auld Fields*, was derived from *Magh*, a plain, or field: *Vin*, Land, was mistaken for *Fion*, Old; and the misapplication of the terms, as a translation of *Magintum*, is evident; and yet it is obvious, that *Magio-vinnio* was the name from whence *Old Fields* was derived.

Camps, forts, towns, villages, and resting-places, took the ancient names of lands on which they stood; and hence we have seldom any particular names for these in very ancient appellations. The word *Ton*, originally Land, was transferred to the erections upon it. *Ais*, Gaelic for a hill, is also the name of a fort. The word *Ham*, originally Border, has been termed village, town, &c. *Cosan* implies a foot-way: in which *Cos* is foot; and *An*, the land or road. *Greas-lunn* is an inn; and this word means literally a guest-house, in which *Lunn* implies land, as well as house. I have in a former letter stated, that in the word *Armin*, *Arm* implies the army, and *In* the land or road; and this road was constructed for the army. Hence then words for land were chosen for names of roads, and of inns: and *In*, or *Inn*, too was thus chosen, for an *Inn-House* implies a road-house.—Further, *Vin*, or *Ven*, being synonymes of *In*, this would naturally imply the same. To the ending in *n*, a *t* was often added; and hence *Ven* would become *Vent*. To the strong ending in *t*, the letter *a* was often post-fixed, to recover the voice from dwelling on the syllable: *Ta* was also a plural ending. Hence *Venta* is an inn in the Spanish, as well as in the Gaelic; and in the Spanish, it also means a sale. In English we say that we want a *Vent* for our goods, when we want a sale, or a place of sale, for them. From the *ventas* in Spain being inns, or resting-places, many became towns of accommodation, passage, trade, &c. and a great number of towns in that kingdom have

have the name *Venta* in their endings. We also had our *Venta Belgarum*, *Venta Icenorum*, and *Venta Silurum*: names which have never been rightly understood or rendered by our antiquaries. Of the word *Isca*, as well as *Venta*, much has been written. *Leon*, or *Lion*, in *Caer Leon*, the translation of *Isca Silurum*, has been rendered, in a learned disquisition by a Welsh etymologist of the first eminence, "The Waters." *Exon*, the translation of *Isca Dammoniorum*, must therefore be translated the same. But the translation *Waters* describes not the situation of these places. I am aware that *A*, *An*, and *On*, are plural endings in common words; but they are not often so when applied in description of places. *Exon* was higher from the river formerly, than it is at present. The letter *A* is Gaelic for a hill; *Isca* might therefore imply, *the Water Hill*.* The Saxons seem to have supposed *A* to be a contraction of *An* or *On*, which was a term for land; and hence *Exon* meant the water land. The same must be said of *Leon*, or *Lion*, in *Caerleon*. The mistake of our etymologists arises from their not distinguishing *augments* and *diminutives*, and some words for land, in old names of places, from the plural endings of their common words. From *augments* and *diminutives* we have derived these plural endings. As *augments* and *diminutives* in description, they imply great or little: as plural endings in common words, they mean many or few. This may appear strange, but is not more strange than true; and it is a curious fact, that from etymologists' not knowing the difference, their translations in these points have never been applicable in description.

I have now removed many difficulties; and proceed to *Lactorodo*, or *Lactodoro*. This name has been derived by our antiquaries from *Lach*, a stone, and *Dour*, water: but by monsieur Bullet, in his Celtic Dictionary, from *Lach*, a stone, and *Torri*, to cut. Somewhat like this was *Bremenium* explained by a learned writer from *Bre* and *Maen*, which he rendered the high stone. The name of *Whitstone*, in Cornwall, was derived by Mr. Hals, who wrote its parochial history, from the *White Stone* mentioned in the Revelations!† In the county of

Devon there is a parish named *Huxham*. In this word, *Ur*, with the aspirate *H*, implies, *the Water*; and *Ham* is border: but an etymologist rendered *Hux*, hook; and stated that the place was formerly *the Habitation of Hook or Crook*! I confess that the above derivations were gotten, like this last, "by hook or crook:" for neither *the Water Stone*, nor *the High Stone*, nor the *to cut a Stone*, nor *the White Stone in the Revelations*, is applicable in description of names of old settlements. In *Lactorodo*, *Lac* implies a lake, or stream. *To* in *Lacto*, is the same as *To*, or *Tou*, in *Brito*, or *Britou*, an old name of Bristol. *Bri* implies Hill; and *To* or *Tou*, being a synonyme of *Tol*, whose root is *Ol*, implies border land, or border, by this letter. *Stor*, and *Stol*, (words whose origin is unknown,) being also synonymes of *Tou*, and *Tol*, in *Britou*, *Britol*, *Bristow*, and *Bristol*, all names of this city, must also imply the same. Moreover, *Rod* implies a passage, or road; and *Dor*, from *Dorus*, a passage or door, will imply nearly the same: and hence *Lactorodo* will imply *the Lake or Stream Border, Passage, or Road*. In *Lactorodo*, the Saxons seem to have considered *To* as *Tov*, *Tow*, or *Toffe*, a stream, in their translation *Toffeceaster*: *Lac*, from *Lach*, they may have reckoned fort, or camp; but *Doro*, in this case, must have been omitted in their translation. On the contrary, if *Dor* was considered by them the inclosed border, or camp; then they sunk *Lac*, in rendering the name. In either then, or in any case, their translation seems to be a very partial, if not an erroneous, one. The next station is,

Bennaventa. As *B* and *P* were in some languages the same letter, what I have already said of *Pinna*, and *Vin*, *Ven*, and *Venta*, will be sufficient. I shall however mention, that stations and camps were not generally, in ancient times, places of passage; but the public roads rather lay in sight, or passed by, than through them. Some stations there were which lay on the road, and were so placed for its protection: to such the term *Venta* was applicably given. *Bennaventa* is said to have been situated at a place called *Burnt Walls*. We have the name *Burnt*, or *Brent Wood*. *Ber* is sometimes written *Bre*; and hence *Ber-en*, Head or Hill Land, has been contracted to *Bern* and *Burn*, and changed to *Bren*: to the ending in

* In like manner, *Venta*, originally implied, *the Hill Lands*.

† ii. 17.

N, a *T* is often added; and hence the names *Burnt*, and *Brent*. *Walls*, in Saxon, is an inclosure or ruins.

Isannavaria, the interpretation of which is at present unknown, as well as the foregoing, is derived from *Is*, water, *An*, a diminutive, and *Varia*, from *Bar*, or *Var*, a head or hill. Much has been said by authors on the word *Varia*; but nothing which I have seen to the purpose. *Daventry* may be a translation of *Isannavaria*, from *Dav*, a stream, *en* a diminutive; and *Triath* or *Traithe*, derived from *Aithe*, a hill, and now pronounced *Tri*: *Tri*, or *Try*, may however mean habitation or town. This land seems to have taken its name partly from the spring on Burrow Hill. *Bennaventa*, and this station, have been accounted the same place: but of this hereafter. The original site of *Isannavaria* is on *Burrow Hill*, which I shall now explain. *Burrow* is a name which we have every day in our mouths; we have indeed swallowed, but we have never digested it. The words *Berry*, *Bury*, *Borow*, *Borough*, and *Burrow*, have been unknown in their original and various significations to all our writers. *I*, or *Y*, is Gaelic for little; and the diminutives of *Bear*, *Ber*, *Bar*, and *Bur*, border, head, &c. in general use, are *Berry*, and *Bury*. *Berry*, when referred to the tops of hills, may be derived from *Bearradh*. *Bir*, or *Ber*, water; and *Bar*, or *Ber*, a head, &c.; may also, in composition of names, be found with diminutive endings. *Berry*, taken for granted as implying top, and being found in names situated in bottoms, has been supposed by Ken- uett and Spelman, to imply tops and bottoms: but neither of these is implied in this word, further than as it means *little* top, *little* border, *little* stream, *little* bottom, &c.

The words *Berry*, *Bury*, *Borow*, *Borough*, and *Burrow*, are said to have originally meant hill; but how to account for this, as etymologists have been unacquainted with the roots of words, is unknown. *Ber*, *Bor*, and *Bur*, are then derived, in their roots, from *A*, a hill, or rising ground; pronounced *Au*, and changed to *ar*, *er*, and *ur*. These roots are from the Gaelic, and imply border, rising ground, or hill; and with *B* prefixed, the same as before mentioned of *B* and *P*: to these if we add the diminutive *I*, or *Y*, we have the word *Berry*, or *Bury*. *Bor*, or *Bur*, in *Borow*, *Burrow*, or *Borough*, is derived as before; but *Ou*, or *Or*, is an augment, as in the

river named by the Romans *Danou*, which we usually write *Danube*; and the difference between our *Berrys* and *Burrows*, is, that the first are small hills, or hills with small tops; and the second are larger ones, or hills with large tops. These, of old, were fortified, or walled, were *places of safety*; were accounted castles and camps, from camps of old having been formed upon them; and, in process of time, all fortified, or walled towns, from being *places of safety*, were named *Boroughs*. Lastly, *boroughs* being *places of safety*, the name was transferred from the places to the inhabitants, who became safeguards of each other; and bodies of ten families, who became such safeguards, were at length called *boroughs*. I have now explained these terms.

Tripontium comes next in this route. It has been accounted a Roman name for three bridges. "But it is not to be imagined," says Dr. Stukeley, "that the Romans would make a bridge over this rill, or one so eminently large as to denominate the town." *Tri* then may be derived from *Triath*, and this from *Aithe*, or *Al*, a hill, as mentioned before: *Pont* is an old Celtic name for point. *Rugby* is accounted this station by Horsey: it was formerly written *Rocheberrie*; but the distance of this place from Benonis is too great by the joint concurrence of Antoninus and Richard. Its name too are neither of them a translation of *Tripontium*. *Lilborn* is also said, by various authors, to be the place; and here castles, trenches, pavements, &c. are still to be seen: the distance here, indeed, is not so wide as at *Rugby*, but the present name agrees not with *Tripontium*. *Shaughwell*, *Showel*, or *Shovel*, is likewise stated to have been this station, and this name might perhaps agree with *Tripontium*: but the distance here seems too little. At *Cathorpe* there are said to be remains; and this place, and *Lilborn*, might originally have been one territory: be this however as it may, we must now attend to *Cathorpe* only. In composition, roots of words for *Land* take many consonants as prefixes. As *On*, *Land*, therefore takes *D* in *Don*; so *Or*, border or point, takes *D* in *Appledore*, and other names of places on borders. Moreover, *Ham*, border, has a *P* postfixed in *Hampshire*; in like manner, *Dor*, used as border or point, has a *P* postfixed in *Dusseldorp*: but *Dorp*, and *Thorp*, are the same; and each meant originally

originally border, point, &c. I have now explained another unknown term. *Cathorpe* is on the Watling Street, and lies at the proper distance from *Benonis*. *Cau*, or *Cat*, may imply a hill; and either may be synonymous with *Tri*, in *Tripontium*. *Thorp* has been proved to be a synonyme of *Pont*, the remainder of this term: *Cauthorp*, *Catthorp*, or *Cathorp*, may therefore be a translation of this station.

Lastly. *Benonis* implies *The great Head*, or *The Head Land*; and if *Is* be not a dative ending, this part of the word may come from *Ais*, a hill, and imply fort, or camp. This land I suppose to be in the parish of *Copston*, which is a translation of *Benon*; for it also implies *the Top or Head Land*. *Claychester* refers to the exact place of the station, as lying on the cliff or side of the hill.

At the place where the fosse crosses the Watling Street, there is erected a handsome obelisk, with a Latin inscription, purporting among other things, that the *Venones* here kept their quarters. We are, Mr. Editor, amused by the inscriptions of *Sulloniadis* and *Benones*, from the mistakes of ancient terms; but in history and description, we have misconceptions without number, arising from the same cause; we need not erect pillars to perpetuate these. *Benon*, or *Venon*, being a name for *Head Land*, and this being one of the principal, if not the chief, in the middle of the kingdom, the name was given from its features. I have now, sir, cleared the way, in part, for shorter explanations; and at some future time will resume my labor.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE Augustan age (as it is called) of English literature, produced so many writers of eminence, that those of a second rank were thrown into the shade, and are now prized less than they deserve. I was led to this reflection by perusing the poems of Fenton, who was highly esteemed by Pope, who wrote his epitaph, in which he calls him "an honest man;" of course, according to the same poet, "the noblest work of God."

The poet of whom I am writing, stands higher in my estimation than many who are better known, and oftener read; and as I have no reason to suppose that I differ much in taste from other admirers of poetry, I may justly con-

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clude, that his beauties only require pointing out, to be duly appreciated; this is my motive for these observations. Add to this, I feel myself bound by gratitude to an author who has given me so much pleasure, to attempt the rescue of his works from the neglect they have so unaccountably and undeservedly experienced.

Every one conversant with English poetry, knows the tameness and stupidity (so well ridiculed by Goldsmith in one of his Essays) which mark the compositions called Pastoral Elegies. Fenton's *Florelia* is an admirable exception; in beauty of imagery, richness of colouring, and elegance of expression, it is far superior to any poem of the kind I ever read. His *Epistles to Lambard* and *Southerne*, possess that easy flow of chaste humour that should always distinguish productions of that description.

I shall pass over Fenton's *Tales*, (only remarking that his "Widow's Will," and "Fair Nun," are equal to the "Hans Carvel," and "Paulo Purganti," of Prior, and his *Tale* in the manner of Chaucer, superior to that by Pope,) and proceed to notice his odes, which, though few, are excellent; particularly that to the Sun on New-year's Day, the opening stanza of which is equal in grandeur to the commencement of any poem in the world.

Begin, celestial source of light,

To gild the new-revolving sphere,

And, from the pregnant womb of Night,

Urge on to birth the infant year.

Rich with auspicious lustre rise,

Thou fairest regent of the skies,

Conspicuous with thy silver bow;

To thee, a god, 'twas given by Jove

To rule the radiant orbs above;

To Gloriana, this below.

And what can be more sublime than the passage (after celebrating the battle of *Blenheim*)?

Britannia, wipe thy dusty brow,

And put the Bourbon laurels on.

Beautiful too as Gray's *Ode to Spring* undoubtedly is, it has not a stanza equal to the first of Fenton's to *Lord Gower*, written in the same season.

After having said all this, I may be told that my remarks are unnecessary; for that Fenton's works are in every well-selected library. So, perhaps, are those of *Welsted*, *Ward*, and the other heroes of the *Dunciad*; but I would have the author I am writing of quoted as others are, who are not his superiors in genius.

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I will conclude with assuring any one, who may be induced by these remarks to read more accurately the mementos of departed genius that occasioned them, that if he has a true taste for poetry, he will find much, very much, in Fenton, to gratify it. R. C. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On an ERRONEOUS NOTION respecting the ORIGIN of SPANISH MARINO SHEEP; and on the FIORIN GRASS.

ON a reference to my General Treatise on Cattle, pages 292, 423, and 429, I apprehend Mr. Rankin will be convinced of the total want of grounds for that report which has of late been circulated in the public prints, namely, that the Spanish fine-woolled sheep, now in such deservedly high request among us, originated in this country, and were imported by the Spaniards from our Cotteswold or Gloucestershire hills.

Mr. Rankin quotes, from John Stowe's Chronicle, the information that in 1464, king Edward permitted the export of certain Cotteswolde sheep to Spain; which the chronicler assigns as the reason for the Spanish staple of wool at Bruges, in Flanders, greatly exceeding our own. Dr. Campbell, in his Political Survey, I have no doubt, grounded his opinion, lately revived, on the paragraph in Stowe which Mr. Rankin has quoted; but I have really forgotten whether the doctor has given his authority.

Few historical facts stand better authenticated, than the existence of covered, erythraean, or fine-woolled sheep; and the use of fine wool, in Spain and Italy, during the time of the ancient Romans; on which the curious reader will find ample satisfaction in the pages of Columella. The keeping of travelling flocks of Merino, or Marino sheep, also bears much earlier date than the reign of our Edward, in the fifteenth century, as will appear by consulting the Spanish economical writers. That the Marino sheep (*Marino*, as originally reaching Spain by sea), are of Grecian, or rather Asiatic origin, will be easily credited on the authority of the ancient writers; and that this country first imported them from Spain some centuries since, is both credible in itself, and attested by foreign if not our native historians. The sheep in question are, like the southern horse, obviously the production of warmer climes, and radically unlike the species of northern Europe.

In the memoirs of the ci-devant Royal

Society of Agriculture at Rouen in Normandy, it is stated, that in the fifteenth century, our Edward IV. obtained a considerable flock of fine-woolled sheep from Spain, of the king of Castile, which was the original foundation of the excellence of our clothing-wool: that properly qualified persons were appointed to superintend the distribution and management of the Spanish sheep: that two ewes and a ram were sent to every parish in which the pasture was judged suitable to such stock; the care of them being entrusted to the most respectable yeomen, on whom particular privileges were, in consequence, conferred: written instructions for the management of these sheep, were also delivered to the shepherds; who were taught to select the finest native ewes for the Spanish cross, in order to the general improvement of our wool. Henry VIII. and queen Elizabeth are said also, on the same authority, to have paid great attention to this important object, in common with another—that of improving the breed of horses. Thus we see, after all this bustle of presumed novelty in the Spanish cross, we have been long since forestalled, *nihil sub sole novum*; and George III. has been patriotically treading in the footsteps of his predecessor, Edward IV.; whilst so many of our old shepherds have been afraid to venture upon a measure successfully and generally put in practice by their great, great, I know not how many times great, grandsires! What, my good notable, cautious, economical old friend! dare you not pace in that beaten track whence have proceeded your South Downs, your old Cotteswolds, and Rylands; and all that *now* native English fine wool, and fine mutton, to which you are so attached?

It is not at all a singular or strange coincidence, that Edward should at the same time import Spanish sheep, and accommodate his good friends of that country with a few English. Mark—Stowe's Chronicle speaks only of a licence to export 'certain Cotteswolde sheep,' implying probably a small number, whereas the import from Spain appears to have been considerable, might have been practised before the fifteenth century, and in all probability really was long afterwards.

I have been thus far speaking of facts: now for a conjecture; an uncertain however, and speculative commodity, in which I do not generally affect to deal. The king of Castile having accommodated

dated brother Edward with fine and short-woolled sheep, the latter royal shepherd might have obliged the former with a specimen of the produce of his country—the long and coarse-woolled. It was a very fair and obvious compliment. In the coinage, I think, of the late lord Sandwich, there was *reciprocity* in the thing. I should not indeed wonder, if the staple adverted to by Stowe, at Bruges, was of the coarse-woolled kind; and that the Spaniards were emulous of excelling in that fabric likewise, since they have ever had long and coarse as well as fine and short-woolled sheep, the former most probably the indigenous sheep of their country; and that it might, at that period, be desirable to improve their breed by an English cross. And this notion of mine, (as such merely I give it,) is in some sort confirmed by my old friend Gervase Markham, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth; and who represents the Cotteswold-hill sheep, in contradistinction to those of Herefordshire, bearing the Lempster ore, or fine fleece, as of better bone, shape, and burden, than the others, but with wool of a staple coarser and deeper.

As to Mr. Rankin's enquiry respecting the Cotteswold breed, nothing is more easy than to satisfy it: but he must previously be apprized, that we farmers and stock-breeders change our breeds of cattle, sheep, and pigs, from great to small, from small to great, from fine to coarse-woolled, from short to long-horned, from long and lop-eared to prick-eared and pug, and so on, in circles; not quite so often indeed, but much upon the same principle on which the cut of a coat, or the cock of a hat, is changed in Bond-street. Thus old Gervase above quoted, and I think his cotemporary, Barnabe Goge (who, by the bye, also wrote very harmonious English verses, and perfectly correct as to measure), both found the Cotteswold-hill sheep a large and coarse-woolled breed. Thenceforth, but my reading does not extend to the precise date, the Cotteswold farmers made a chop, generally adopting fine-woolled sheep: and such they have been within my memory, a breed similar to the Rylands of Herefordshire; always, and at present, the finest native breed of England, and best adapted to the Spanish cross. Some thirty or forty years since, the Gloucester breeders made another chop, tuppung their fine-woolled ewes with large and long-woolled midland

country rams, on the occasion probably of improving in the quality of the food in their district. So they have at length returned to Markham's large boney breed, with a deep-stapled, or long-woolled, fleece. As the learned Francis Moore said, *omnium rerum vicissitudo*; which will be farther exemplified as soon as the abovesaid shepherds shall come to the right or left about again, by the adoption of the old new-fashioned Spanish cross.

I have taken the pains to write, or rather repeat, thus much, in order to check a report which seemed growing undeservedly into public favour, carrying a bit of prejudice with it. For, under favour be it spoken, we have perhaps enough already of those happy national prejudices, which have so generally procured us the admiration and the love of all other nations; and it may not be politic to surfeit them with good things. And yet after all, and notwithstanding my immense and humble respect for those sages of the ancient, and more especially of the modern school, who profess to find so much benefit to the moral world from the sly retention and cherishment of prejudices, I am too blind, or my brains are of too coarse-woolled a texture, to perceive this mighty benefit, or any benefit whatever. *Econtrario*, I opine, and must continue to opine, until the happy moment of conviction cometh, that false prejudices in the moral, as well as weeds in the agricultural world, ought to suffer a total and sweeping, if necessarily a gradual, eradication. And as a certain honest old whig said of yore, he would not leave a tory dog, or a tory cat, to pur and mew about the king; neither would I, who am neither whig nor tory, leave a single erroneous prejudice, to humbug and mislead besotted man. My creed, religious and moral, will admit of but one prejudice—in favour of truth, and no matter how strong that be. As to what and where truth is—seek and ye shall find.

In conclusion, with a suitable gravity, I say to those who venture into the profound and erudite subjects above agitated, "Drink deep, or taste not, the *bucolic* spring."

Somers Town,

JOHN LAWRENCE.

March 18.

P. S. I wish to add a few words on the Fiorin Grass. Mr. Farey says correctly, that the late Mr. Davis supposed the Orcheston and long grass of Wiltshire, to be the same species as the fiorin; the correctness of which opinion appears to me a subject of doubt. I have not for many years seen either of these

grasses, and that which I have to say upon them is from the report of others. I scarcely think that the Orcheston grass would grow on any dry or barren upland situation, which we are assured of the fiorin. Upwards of eight tons of hay from an English acre of land, is doubtless a vast produce, in respect of bulk and weight; but if the quality be hard, pipy, and innutritious, the eight tons in quantity may, in consumption, dwindle to less than a single ton in quality. Certainly however, watered land would have the favourable effect of softening a too harsh grass. I profess to have no experience in this article; but a friend of mine lately assured me, that from its coarseness, the fiorin grass is unworthy

of cultivation; and I understood him to speak from experiment. The fate of Guinea and other grasses, formerly recommended with so much zeal, is well known. In truth, there are hardy and bulky grasses enough to be found, were they, on comparison with those we have of real use, worthy of cultivation. We have even had the culture of thistles recommended of late years, by a learned doctor. I desire only to guard the public, by no means to check the experimental culture of the fiorin grass; one good and nutritious crop of which will, as it ought, overturn these my speculations: and in cases like this, I shall ever feel happy to find myself in an error.

J. L.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE and WRITINGS of
the late M. BITAUBE.

PAUL Jeremiah Bitaubé was born at Königsberg, on the 24th of November 1732, of one of those families of French refugees whom the revocation of the edict of Nantes had dispersed over different parts of Europe, and who had particularly enriched the protestant countries of Germany. Prussia was one of the earliest in receiving, and affording a settlement to, some of these wandering colonies, who every where repaid their reception by introducing with them a spirit of industry, the cultivation of the arts and sciences, morality, and good examples. Accordingly she was not long in reaping the harvest of her benevolent hospitality: for though, previously to that period, less advanced than most other states in the progress of civilisation, she too afterwards enjoyed an enlightened age; and under Frederic the Great, who gave his name to this age, the north of Europe was illumined by one of those bright sunshines of genius which only break forth upon nations at distant intervals: nor can it be denied that the excitement and emulation produced by the new-settlers hastened its dawn, and increased its meridian splendour.

As the refugees did not enjoy the rights of citizenship in Prussia, M. Bitaubé, when he had finished his course of studies, and was of an age to choose a profession, had only an option between trade (which his father pursued), medicine, and the church. As he had early imbibed a taste for literature, he made choice of the last; and perhaps it was this decision that also determined his

inclination for that particular branch of study to which he afterward attached himself.

An assiduous perusal of the bible, which in all protestant countries forms one of the principal foundations of pulpit-eloquence, gave M. Bitaubé an early familiarity with the simple and sublime images of that primitive state of mankind, of which the sacred writings offer so many and such inimitable models. In recurring to this source for the elements of religious knowledge, he had been struck with admiration at the accents of that poetry which, by sounds more noble and affecting than those of any profane lyre, announce a divine origin; and bespeak a master "whose brows," to use the expressions of Tasso, "instead of the perishable laurels of Helicon, are crowned with unfading stars amidst the celestial choirs."

After having enjoyed the advantage of forming a taste in this elevated school of poetry, the mind is naturally disposed to feel the powerful charms of the works of Homer, and the other early productions of Greece. The manners of the patriarchal, instruct us in those of the heroic ages. These great pictures, in which man is shewn in a state of bold and majestic simplicity, undisfigured by the artificial gloss of a late stage of civilisation, shew most forcibly in how high a degree the times celebrated by the author of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were favourable to poetical imitation.

All that is known concerning the early years of M. Bitaubé, is drawn from some of his works composed at a more advanced age, among which he occasionally indulges in recollections of his youthful

youthful days. He appears from these to have been led in this manner from the study of the bible to that of Homer, and the other classical authors of Greece; whose language he had learnt, and whose treasures have never been despised by the writers of any sect of christians. But he was soon so captivated by the charms of Grecian learning, that he resolved to attach himself entirely to it; and by degrees, from a divine, he became merely a man of letters. Though a Prussian by birth, he was a Frenchman not only by descent, but also by affection, and the habitual use of a language which Frederic, and all men of education in his kingdom, preferred to their own. It cost him therefore no trouble, on devoting himself to literature, to write constantly in the language of his ancestors.

In entering on this new career, his views were directed toward the country of his origin: to become wholly a Frenchman, was his highest ambition; and to be able to settle at Paris, was the object of all his efforts and his wishes. But he felt that the best means of becoming naturalised in a country where he had ceased to have any relations, and had not yet acquired any friends, would be, to get adopted into the great family of men of letters, by producing some work that should deserve such adoption.

There is more than one honourable rank in the empire of Learning: an aspiring to the highest, is sometimes less a mark of genius than of presumption; and a writer may often serve both his own interests, and those of literature, more effectually in some of the lower stations, which afford sufficient scope for a noble exercise of the faculties of the mind in labours of utility. Among these labours, M. Bitaubé chose that of translation; which had the greater recommendations at that time (about the middle of the eighteenth century), as French literature was then in possession of few translations worthy of being called so. Very soon afterward indeed, productions of this description became so numerous, that whoever should undertake to sketch the literary portrait of that century, would not fail to mark this peculiarity as one of its distinguishing characteristics; and to add to the epithets which it has already obtained, of Age of Philosophy, of Illumination, and of Prose, that of Age of Translations.

The preceding century, which had been the age of genius, and of great

productions in eloquence and poetry, was also that of the most profound and most luminous erudition. It was by the side of the greatest orators and poets, that those able critics were formed, whose names and writings will command the respect of the remotest posterity. These orators and poets, who themselves spoke a rich and harmonious language, were also well versed in Greek, and familiar with the master-pieces which have reached us in that tongue. Racine and Boileau, Bossuet and Fenelon, as well as most other men of real learning, read Homer and Demosthenes in the original, as commonly as Cicero and Virgil are now read in Latin; so that it may be said, that if the French nation had then but few good translators by profession, this was because there was but little want of translations. But since a less strict system of education has been introduced with regard to the ancient languages, there has arisen of course a necessity for versions from those languages, to render their treasures generally accessible.

Before this period however, and so early as the seventeenth century, a French woman celebrated for her erudition, and her enthusiasm for Grecian literature, had attempted to display the prince of poets to admiration in her language, and to avenge him of the insults of some modern wits who were incapable of reading him in his own. In order to appreciate the merits of Homer justly, it is not sufficient merely to understand the tongue in which he wrote: it is necessary to be familiar with the state of manners which that great poet so faithfully delineates; and this delineation is perhaps the most difficult part of his poems to transfuse into our modern languages with the dignity which accompanies it in the original.

The detractors of Homer, thinking that the progress of letters and the arts ought to keep pace in all respects with that of civilisation, and judging the age of Homer to be less polished than their own, inferred that his poems should yield to those of a more refined period. They erroneously drew conclusions from the state of the sciences which depend upon observation, to that of the imitative arts; and persuaded themselves, that as those sciences had made great advances among the moderns, poetry and the arts of genius must have improved in the same proportion.

To these attacks from the enemies of Homer, and particularly from those who could

could know nothing of him but through the medium of the Latin version, and therefore were the most violent against him, madame Dacier opposed her French translation of that great poet. But it may be doubted whether this formed a shield as impenetrable as that of Achilles: and whether this learned lady has fully succeeded in uniting nobleness with simplicity, elegance with artlessness, and strength and conciseness with sublimity; whether she has given even a faint idea of the pomp and magnificence of Homer's poetry; and has conquered all the difficulties of every kind which the text presented, and which it was her duty not to avoid. In granting that she has surmounted many of these, and thus facilitated the task of future translators, it may still be asserted that she had not precluded them from all hope of surpassing her.

It was in doing ample justice to the labours of this illustrious woman, that M. Bitaubé undertook to bear away the palm from her. He thought the qualities necessary in a French translation of Homer, though in some degree incompatible with each other, might still be more happily blended together; and hoped that, without acting as a servile copyist, or making use of paraphrases or unfaithful substitutions, he should be able to reconcile his adopted language to the details which seemed often unsuitable to it; and mould the stately march and bold forms of the language and poetry of Greece, on the reserve and circumspection of the French tongue.

The principles and objects which the new translator of Homer imposed on himself, were these: that the thoughts and images of the poet should preserve their truth, and some tint of their colour, in the translation, without doing violence to the proprieties of their modern dress; that the heroic personages should not lose the character of their own times, but yet be presented in such a manner as not to offend the delicacy of ours; that the picturesque details which owe a part of their charm to that of the rhythm, should still possess this feature by means of an harmonious and skilfully varied prose; and that the first and fundamental law of the epopée, the union of the marvellous with historic action, should not lose its power of illusion and its poetic nature, in losing the aid of that magic language which alone can blend them in perfection, and give to this high class of

composition all the lustre which it ought to display. These objects the success of his work left him no doubt of having, at least in a great measure, attained.

Long before the appearance of his translation of the *Iliad* in the state in which we now have it, M. Bitaubé had published in Prussia a French abridgment of that poem, which was very favourably received. By means of that publication, and the kindness of d'Alenbert, whose friendship he had acquired in a journey to France, and who recommended him strongly to Frederick, he obtained admission as a member of the academy of Berlin; and soon afterward had leave to make a second tour to France, and remain there long enough to complete and perfect his translation in the centre of enlightened taste. After residing at Paris some years, which he spent in assiduous labour, he published in 1780 his whole *Iliad*; and then undertook the translation of the *Odyssey*, which experienced a success equally flattering on its publication in 1785.

These two works, which he accompanied with notes and reflections equally judicious and learned, gave such honourable testimony of his rank in literature, that on the death of the reigning landgrave of Hesse Cassel in 1786, he was chosen to succeed that prince as a foreign associate of the academy of belles-lettres. This new title, which gave him the privilege of assisting at the meetings of the academy, having still further increased his attachment to France, he resolved to settle permanently in that country of his ancestors, and which he had himself enriched by his labours.

About the time of the appearance of M. Bitaubé's *Homer*, a dispute had arisen among men of letters in France, concerning the manner in which the poets ought to be translated. One party maintained that this could not be done properly except in verse. The new translator of Homer was too much interested in this discussion, to remain silent on it: he declared his sentiments, as might be expected, in favour of prose translations. Being thus of opinion that the marvellous and the fictitious which characterise epic composition, may be supported without the illusion of that poetic style which exerts its least prerogative in removing them from the tribunal of cool reason, M. Bitaubé naturally became an advocate for original poems

poems in prose;* and it cannot be denied that the epopee, even when thus deprived of a part of its charms, may still preserve sufficient means to interest and please. His "Poem of Joseph" would alone prove this.

The subject of that work was particularly suited to a man who, like M. Bitaubé, had been captivated in his youth by the simplicity of the patriarchal manners; who seemed to have modelled his own life on them; and who therefore, in delineating them, had no need to recur to foreign sources. There is no history more affecting than that of Joseph; and the fine and pathetic manner in which it is related in the sacred writings, surpasses every other style of narrative: this is not the result of art; but it is far above all art. It was a bold attempt, to enter on ground already so occupied: this sublime picture of simplicity might be disfigured by efforts to embellish it, or lose a part of its effect by being loaded with accessory circumstances. The story itself too, comprising only a small number of events, and being confined to the narrow circle of a single family, seemed rather adapted to furnish materials merely for a dramatic piece, than for a poem in nine cantos. The reception however which the work of M. Bitaubé has met with, not only among his own countrymen but also foreigners, and the numerous editions through which it has passed, prove that the author has overcome or avoided all these obstacles.

The success of this poem inspired him with a desire of making a bolder trial, by composing a genuine epic, on a subject almost wholly of his own invention, which would admit of his employing allegory, the marvellous, and fictions of every kind that he should think proper for giving action and life to his poem. With this view, he undertook to celebrate Liberty, in the persons of William of Nassau, and the heroes who, in the sixteenth century, effected the independence of Holland.

M. Bitaubé, as he informs us himself, had begun this latter work long before he published it in France. Some detached passages of it had been translated into Dutch, and printed at the time of the

* If any reader should be at a loss to reconcile these terms, he may be reminded of *Telemachus*, and the *Death of Abel*, both of which are examples of poems in prose.

revolution of the United Provinces in 1787; but it was under the auspices of the French revolution that the poem was matured, received its last form, and appeared in 1796. The sanguinary catastrophes of which France had become the scene, could not deter him from consecrating this monument to the divinity to which he had himself been in danger of falling a sacrifice; for the celebrator of Liberty was not safe from the fury of those whom she had emancipated. They had made him expiate his confidence in that respect; as well as the offence of not having applauded and joined in their excesses, within the walls of a prison. Some alleviation indeed was given to his sufferings: for though the cruel caprice of his persecutors at first separated him from the faithful partner of his affections, the wife who had partaken his fortunes from his youth, who here constituted all his family, and who had been arrested along with him; yet a subsequent caprice allowed this interesting couple to inhabit the same prison, and thus assist each other to sustain their affliction. This unexpected indulgence filled them both with such joy, as, in the first transports, almost made them forget their captivity. When the government of terror, under which France had groaned, found a termination in the fury of those who had established it, M. Bitaubé left the dungeons of tyranny, together with all the victims whom the tyrants had not had time to sacrifice. His long confinement however had thrown his domestic affairs into embarrassment. The moderate ease which he enjoyed in his circumstances at Paris, depended almost wholly on the assistance that he received from Prussia: but his pension had now been suppressed; and though he had some property at Berlin, all communication with foreign countries was stopped. He had long owed his support entirely to the kindness of his friends; and his gratitude now sighed for an opportunity of discharging this debt. Brighter days soon shone upon France, and seemed to promise her a calmer futurity: peace was concluded with Prussia; M. Bitaubé's pension was restored, and its accumulated arrears were paid; and in a single day he not only reimbursed his friends, but had the additional happiness of rendering to some of them the same service as he had received at their hands.

About this time also, the literary societies which the revolution had abolished

ished were in some degree re-established by the formation of the institute: and M. Bitaubé was placed in the class of literature and fine arts; in which station he has read several dissertations on the first two books of Aristotle's Politics, on the government of Sparta, on Pindar, and some other subjects of ancient literature.

A celebrated German poet (Goethe) had recently acquired great applause in his own country, by a poem in verse, consisting of nine cantos, to which latter he had (perhaps a little too ostentatiously) given the names of the nine muses. Hermann and Dorothea, the hero and heroine of the poem, are the son of an inn-keeper, and a young orphan-girl, whom the victories of the French army have forced, with the other inhabitants of their village, to flee from the left bank of the Rhine. M. Bitaubé, seduced by some imitations of the Homeric style and manners, became enthusiastic in praise of this poem; did not hesitate to honour it with the title of Epic, and to compare the author with Homer; and affirmed that he himself had found more difficulties to encounter in translating the German work, than in his *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

It will perhaps appear surprising that a critic so well acquainted with the beauties of these latter poems, should not have perceived that the simplicity of manners, and the almost domestic details, which they represent with so much truth and interest, would probably have had no charms for the Greeks, if Homer had employed his pen in recording only ordinary personages; and that those artless delineations which prove attractive in pastoral compositions, can only become pleasing in epics by the contrast between grandeur and simplicity, and by a consideration of the elevated characters whom the poet celebrates. Minerva may herself be allowed to bring forward her sparkling car, yoke her fiery coursers with her divine hands, and give them their celestial pasture; and Achilles or Hector may perform the same offices: these details, instead of degrading the respective personages, derive a dignity from them. But if, instead of the car of war, the object presented to our fancy is a coach; instead of superb coursers, mere draught-horses; and if the hero to whom they belong is only an inn-keeper or a peasant; will these details of rustic simplicity produce the same effect on the imagination? and can we, without con-

founding all the distinctions, and violating the first principles, of taste, pretend to exalt to the rank of the epopee, and place on a level with the *Iliad* and the *Eneid*, a work which, both in its materials and its whole structure, is of so plebeian a class? It may certainly be believed that the principal charm of the German poem has been lost, in its prose translation into French; because such a subject requires the support of a poetical style: but whatever idea may be formed of the merit of the original, it will be difficult to think that M. Bitaubé's admiration of his author has not exceeded even the limits allowed to translators.

On the new organisation of the institute, M. Bitaubé left the class of literature and the fine arts, for that of history and ancient literature, where he had the pleasure of meeting many who had been his fellow-associates of the old academy of belles-lettres; and he remained one of the most assiduous members of this class, till his death.

Ever since his release from prison, every thing had seemed to concur to his happiness: he had recovered his estate, his friends, and his fortune; he had been included, without solicitation, among the men of letters who were first nominated members of the legion of honour; and no unfortunate event had disturbed the tranquillity of his peaceable and studious life. But his greatest calamity was reserved for his old age; when death deprived him of the respectable and beloved wife who was its support and consolation, and whose destiny had been united to his above fifty years. It was easy to foresee that M. Bitaubé could not long survive this dreadful separation: in fact he sunk under its effects, rather than those of age and infirmity, on the 22nd of November, 1808; and within a single month the husband and wife were both consigned to the same tomb.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE and WRITINGS of
the late M. DE ST. CROIX.

WILLIAM Emanuel Joseph Wilhelm de Clermont-Lodève de Sainte Croix, was born of a noble family, at Mormoiron, near Carpentras, in the Comtat Venaissin, on the 5th of January, 1746. Both his descent, and the example of his immediate domestic connections, summoned him to a military career; and accordingly, as soon as he had finished his studies under the Jesuits at Grenoble, he set out at the beginning of his sixteenth year for the Windward Islands, with

with the commission of captain of cavalry, and in the additional character of aide-de-camp to his uncle the chevalier de Sainte Croix, who had distinguished himself by his defence of Belleisle, and was now appointed to the command of Martinico. This voyage, performed at an age when the mind receives its strongest impressions, gave young St. Croix rather a preference for the sea-service; but subsequent circumstances disposed of him otherwise: for, on his uncle's dying in the autumn of the same year, he returned to France with dispatches, and was attached to the regiment of Grenadiers of France till he should obtain a company. In this corps he served during six or seven years; and on quitting it, devoted himself entirely to study, his inclination for which had not been diminished by a way of life that frequently checked its indulgence. He had already, by attentively perusing and reflecting on the principal Greek and Latin writers, laid the foundation of that extensive and solid erudition which he afterward turned to so much advantage. History, in its whole diversified range, he chose for his particular province; and by daily applying the knowledge which he acquired to some determinate object, he matured his judgment, and became accustomed to bring into exercise the materials that reading supplied him with. By such means he avoided an error which is too common among men of learning; that of accumulating knowledge, without fertilising it by reflection; and of thus excluding letters from deriving any active benefit from a life dedicated to them. St. Croix was animated with but one sentiment, the love of truth. His attachment to study proceeded neither from a desire of signaling himself; nor of procuring any of those advantages which sometimes attend the career of a man of letters, or shed a lustre round his declining years. A nobler and more generous passion was his ruling principle, the only one that can protect a man of genius against the illusions of a spirit of system; that spirit which changes light itself to darkness. The discovery of truth, especially in cases where it could be useful to mankind by removing their prejudices, rectifying their practical errors, or preserving them from dangers, was the reward to which alone he aspired, and which alone he thought worthy of a man of letters who felt the dignity of his vocation. This elevation of soul, united with an implicit trust in Providence and a per-

fect resignation to its dispensations, enabled him afterward to support with tranquillity the most distressing vicissitudes.

About the close of his twenty-fifth year, St. Croix married mademoiselle d'Elbène; and this union proved necessarily happy, from having been founded on the most amiable qualities both of the mind and the heart. Its fruits were two sons and a daughter; one of the former bred to the military, and the other to the naval service: and all worthy of their parents, whose fondest hopes they gave every promise of fulfilling. The literary labours of St. Croix had in other respects opened flattering prospects to him. In the years 1772, 1773, and 1777, he was honoured with prizes by the academy of belles-lettres; and from the first of these dates was enrolled among the foreign associates of that illustrious society. His situation seemed thus to assure him of nearly all the bliss that a really wise man can hope or expect on earth, when suddenly he found himself involved in the furious excesses of the most violent commotions; and the finest years of his life, those which he might have expected to pass happily in the enjoyment of that respect which he had justly acquired, and in the contemplation of the virtues and felicity of those who were most dear to him, brought only an uninterrupted series of misfortunes. In the month of April 1791, he was obliged, with all his family, to leave his paternal mansion, and flee before the army of brigands that issued from Avignon; and when this first storm was succeeded by a short period of tranquillity that allowed him to return, it was only to witness the havoc which the soldiers of Jourdan had committed there, and to undergo new sufferings. In the following year, being thrown into prison, where, after a confinement of but a few days, he saw the certain prospect of his execution, he found means to escape from Mormoiron on the 4th of October, and, by the help of a disguise, reached Paris. Madame de St. Croix, who was distinguished by her courage, fortitude, and presence of mind, had long exerted these qualities with success against the fury of the brigands, and had thus saved the life of her husband and children: she was, however, near falling a sacrifice to her zeal, for an order was issued to arrest her; but, at the moment when it was about to be carried into effect, on the 9th of March 1794, she escaped from Avignon, to which place she had retired after the flight of

St. Croix himself, and repaired to the capital to join him. The ruffians, on seeing themselves deprived of their victim, exercised their vengeance on the property of the amiable man whose person was out of their reach: his estate was confiscated, his house given to a club, his library plundered, and his papers burnt. Still however St. Croix might have been accounted comparatively happy, if he had had nothing dearer to regret: but he was soon afterward bereft of both his sons; and now every object around him seemed only to remind him of his irreparable losses. After an interval of three years, when the deep wounds which he had thus received were beginning to heal, his daughter also was snatched from him; and this tore them all open again. Yet amidst these afflictions, being supported by the calm sunshine of the soul; and forgiving the earthly authors of his misfortunes, because he contemplated the events of life from a higher point of view; he never ceased to seek the consolation which he so much needed, in religion, in study, and in the company of some friends whom his genius, united with so much simplicity and goodness of heart, had inviolably attached to him. Accordingly, when attacked by a disorder which for several months appeared not to endanger his life but to threaten him with a painful old age, he saw these friends constantly around his bed, thinking themselves happy when they could make him for a moment forget his sufferings, or engage him in conversation respecting labours which he proposed to resume. But this hope proved deceitful; St. Croix died on the 12th of March, 1809: and the only consolation left to his friends, is that of knowing that his death has excited a general sympathy in their regret and affliction for his loss, among those who are capable of justly estimating talents and virtues.

The number and variety of subjects discussed by St. Croix, will at once shew the extent of his acquirements. The propriety of his judgment is evinced on all occasions in his choice of topics for his researches, in the happiness with which he applied the stores of his erudition, in the connections which he established or pointed out between ancient and modern history, his critical exactness in balancing different testimonies, and the lessons which he deduces from the past. His genius often displays itself in sublime reflections, or sallies of

the imagination, tending constantly to the promotion of virtue or the censure of vice. Indeed every one of his pages bears marks of the goodness of his heart and the nobleness of his sentiments.

The following are short sketches of some of his principal productions:

"Critical Examination of the Ancient Historians of Alexander the Great," published at Paris in 1775, in one volume quarto. This piece, to which the academy of inscriptions and belles-lettres adjudged a prize in the year 1772, first shewed the learned world how much they had to expect from the talents of St. Croix. The celebrated author of the *Bibliotheca Critica* merely pronounced the opinion of all enlightened judges, in saying that it held out to our admiration a delicate judgment, experienced criticism; profound knowledge of geography and chronology, and an eloquence springing from generous sentiments and an elevated soul. The author himself was alone dissatisfied with it: he writes as follows, at the time when he was preparing the second edition for the press: "This is the least imperfect of my published works; it was the result of five years' labour; and had greater success than I expected, especially among foreigners. Yet what retrenchments, additions, alterations, and corrections, I shall be obliged to make in the new edition that I am preparing! In its present condition, I consider it only as a sketch which may be improved into a good work." When this second edition appeared, in 1804, the author's prefatory observations, in which he declares his own opinion concerning the tract in its former state, and explains what he had now done to render it more deserving of the public applause, contain the following touches of an eloquence flowing from the heart: "Divine Providence having rescued me from the steel of assassins, and the other dangers of the revolution, by means of the courage and attachment of the person who is dearest to me, on whom the happiness of my life depends, and who mitigates all its bitterness, I have endeavoured to efface from my mind all painful recollections, in applying wholly and with ardour to my first labours." He confesses that this is rather a fresh work than a new edition; and in adopting this statement we may say, without fear of contradiction, that this fresh work does honour to the nation and age to which it belongs; that it offers a model which will

will always be difficult of imitation; and indisputably places its learned author among the great men who hold the first rank in historical science. M. Wyttenbach, a scholar worthy to decide on the merits of St. Croix, speaks of it as follows: "Though we should not always be of the opinion of the author, yet we may affirm that he has perfectly fulfilled all the conditions necessary for writing history well. Such is the richness of the materials employed, that they appear incapable of augmentation, and this single work may be considered as a repository of the history of Alexander: nothing that is known concerning that hero, is here omitted; places, dates, persons, facts, monuments of art, events, circumstances, writers, all are collected together. Nor is this the whole; for in this gallery of authors of all ages, who (as it were) pass under review, care has been taken to point out the particular merits and faults which characterise each age or epoch. This mass is animated by an intelligence that enlivens it, and that inspires every part with the principles of order, criticism, unity, a feeling of what is truly great and fine, a religious veneration for the duties of an historian, a nobleness of style, and an eloquence worthy of the thoughts and the sentiments." He adds: "May the amiable and learned writer, who is now preparing a new edition of his *Inquiries concerning the Mysteries of Paganism*, continue to enjoy, for the benefit of that undertaking, the love of study, the vigour of mind and body, the ease and tranquillity, and all the external advantages, which he has employed with so much benefit on the *History of Alexander*!"

The next work of St. Croix requiring to be noticed here, is "the *Ezour Vadam*, or an *Ancient Commentary on the Vedam*, containing the *Exposition of the Religious and Philosophical Opinions of the Indians*:" published at Yverdon in 1778, in two volumes duodecimo. In publishing this tract, accompanied with some preliminary observations, his purpose was, to shew how questionable is the boasted antiquity of the religious dogmas, and the sacred books, of the Indians. At the time of the appearance of this work, the authenticity of the *Ezour Vadam* was a subject of controversy; and it has been attacked since by different writers. St. Croix once thought of publishing a second edition, enriched with the fruits of the researches of some learned English authors: this design

he abandoned, still however intending to answer some extravagant criticisms that had appeared on the subject of his publication; but even this purpose he did not execute.

"On the Condition and Fate of the Colonies of the Ancient Nations:" printed at Philadelphia, 1779, in one volume octavo. The author, who was always severe in judging of his own works, speaks unfavourably of this, but adds: "There are however some remarks worth attention. Such, in particular, is that on the supposed article of the treaty concluded between Gelo and the Carthaginians, concerning human sacrifices, which Montesquieu affirms to do honour to the Syracusan tyrant; and of the same description are several reflections which have since been too fully justified by the French revolution." The learned Wyttenbach regards this tract, not as a desultory compilation, or a superficial survey, but as exhibiting an intimate and well-practised knowledge of ancient history, and a happy talent at properly applying it; and M. Boissy d'Anglas, who has so well appreciated the merits of St. Croix, says: "In this work his genius depicts the condition of the ancient colonies; he explains systematically the true principles which ought to regulate social institutions of this nature; and in shewing with clearness how their founders applied these, he affords both memorable examples, and judicious lessons for futurity."

"*Observations on the Treaty of Peace concluded in 1763, between France and England*:" Yverdon, 1782, one volume duodecimo. At the time of the publication of this tract, the two nations were on the point of terminating the war which established the independence of the United States of America. St. Croix wished to enlighten his countrymen on their true interests; and for this purpose he shewed them how humiliating and oppressive were the conditions to which France had agreed in that treaty, and what great and dangerous faults had been committed in drawing up the articles of it. It is certain however that the people of England did not feel less discontent than M. St. Croix himself, at the treaty in question; and the indignant Junius charges the duke of Bedford with little less than treason in the negotiation of it on our part.

"*Contributions to the History* of the*
* "*Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire,*" &c.

Secret Religion of the Ancient Nations, or Historical Researches on the Mysteries of Paganism:" Paris, 1784, one volume octavo. This tract, like the Critical Examination of the Historians of Alexander, we owe to a competition proposed by the academy of belles-lettres. St. Croix, who had been long employed in researches concerning the mysteries of paganism, could not have found a more favourable opportunity for making use of the materials which he had collected on this equally obscure and curious question, than the subject proposed for the prize of St. Martin in 1777, which was, to make known the names and attributes of Ceres and Proserpine, the origin and reason of those attributes, and in short the whole worship of those divinities. St. Croix, being already prepared, by the previous direction of his studies, for an investigation of this nature, entered the lists with great advantages; and the academy, in awarding the prize to the profound and judicious treatise of their learned associate, must have felt some complacency at their selection of the topic of discussion. The prize-treatise, augmented with new illustrations, formed the printed volume of which we are speaking. Let us throw a veil over the trouble and inconvenience which the author suffered from his too great confidence in a scholar of more learning than judgment, who undertook the superintendence of its publication, and let us forget the injuries which St. Croix himself forgot. The treatise was translated into German in 1790, and the translator suppressed all the additions which the author had disavowed. "Thus," said St. Croix, "my work is to be found in German rather than in French. After its publication in 1784," added he, "I pursued further inquiries, and collected many particulars for an enlarged and corrected edition; but all these materials were burnt or thrown away by Jourdan's soldiers, who seized my paternal dwelling and turned me out of it in 1791. I am now employed, as diligently as my situation and my health allow, in repairing that loss, in order to put a new edition to press as soon as possible. M. de V—— has altered and disfigured the former one in such a manner, as to make it very difficult to collect from that, those just results and consequences which should flow naturally from my inquiries. Entertaining no doubt about them himself, he seems to have considered all my labour as merely a vain

parade of erudition." It will gratify all who feel an interest in the advancement of learning, and in the fame of St. Croix, to know that a copy of the first edition of this work, marked with many corrections, erasures, and additions, was found among his papers after his decease; and that the literary friend to whom he left the charge of all his manuscripts, will fulfil a part of that honourable trust, by giving this second edition to the world with all possible dispatch.

"History of the Progress of the Naval Power of England:" originally published at Yverdon in 1782; the second edition at Paris, in 1786, two volumes duodecimo. The author at first designed only to examine the navigation-act, and its effects on the augmentation of the naval power of England; but this examination having obliged him to consider the state of the English marine before and after that act, (a law against which the publicists inveighed, without having duly and impartially weighed its motives and consequences,) he conceived and rapidly executed the plan of this work.

The first edition, though composed with precipitation, had great success; and there were even several piracies of it published. The author had, through a blameable complaisance for the editor, put his work to press before he had procured all the materials that were necessary for completing it; and besides this, as he himself said, on its publication he hardly knew it again, from its abounding with typographical errors: hence he readily complied with the general wish, by giving a new edition of it, rendered more complete and correct. The following quotation will shew in what respects he found it principally necessary to amend the first edition, and what he himself thought of the second. "Having come to Paris, I requested of the marshal de Castries, who was then minister of the marine, access to the papers of his office; and my request was very readily and obligingly granted. Though I did not make so much use of this permission as I ought to have done, yet I drew from that source several important documents; and with others, some letters of marshal Tourville, which I printed among the justificatory pieces of my new edition, and which are not its least ornaments. The work was corrected, very much augmented, and almost entirely re-written: I paid great attention to the style, and endeavoured to give it a rapidity and conciseness that should even strike

strike the critics. I spared no pains to introduce into the language, without betraying an affectation of coining new words, many terms that were necessary for the description of naval evolutions, but which hitherto had appeared only in the journals of seamen. I made every effort to render myself not only clear, but even easily intelligible, to those who knew little or nothing of naval affairs. But what cost me the most trouble was, to reconcile the different (and always contradictory) accounts of the belligerent powers. M. Mallet du Pan, in his newspaper, reproached me with having uniformly represented the engagements in a light too favourable to the French, and with being deficient in justice to the English. This censure is not absolutely without foundation; but though I thought it right to use some delicacy toward my countrymen, in order to prevent them from drawing none but discouraging conclusions from the facts that I related, I at least expressed myself in such a manner that persons of penetration might collect the truth from my statements. Exclusively of this however, the criticism of M. Mallet du Pan is erroneous in more than one respect; but after drawing up an answer to it, I suppressed this, from a fear of giving pain to that worthy man.—There has not been sufficient attention paid to the boldness with which I spoke of several events that were still recent, and had been hitherto described only in the style of a gazette. The first volume concludes with some remarks on the navigation-act; and the second, with others on the peace of 1763: the latter taken from a preceding publication of mine on that subject, but with alterations and additions. I venture to think that neither are contemptible. This second edition however met but little success. That it had errors, I am aware: the celebrated Andrea Doria, for example, is mentioned as having been present at the battle of Lepanto, whereas in fact it was his nephew, the former having died before that memorable action; I have also made some mistakes concerning king John of England, and messieurs Kersaint; having supposed these latter to have been drowned with their father, though they were still living:—but these were not the causes of the indifference I speak of; for the public overlook much greater faults, without condemning a whole work for them. Its true source

was as follows: on the first appearance of the original edition, some unprincipled booksellers, struck with its title, published several piracies and imitations of it, of which they printed a great number, so that the shops were full of them; and hence the unfavourable opinion which the public formed of these wretched impositions, operated to the disadvantage of my second edition. Besides this, peace had been made with England three years before, and the nation thought no more of naval affairs." This whole passage is stamped with the characteristic simplicity, frankness, and candour, of St. Croix. The reader seems to hear this learned man opening his heart to a friend, and speaking of himself with the same freedom and unreservedness as if he spoke of a stranger.

"On the Ancient Federative Governments, and on the Legislation of Crete:" Paris, 1798, one volume octavo. This work consists of two memoirs which the author had read before the academy of belles-lettres, a short time previous to the suppression of that society. The purpose of the first, and most important of them, is, to prove that Greece never had any federative constitution till the period of the Achæan league; the other treated of the origin of the Cretans, their legislation, and the relation which the institutions of Sparta bore to those of Crete: both these discussions were accompanied with illustrations, in which the author handles several points of criticism and history with his usual skill and erudition. When this fine work appeared, France was hardly beginning to feel a little intermission from the rage of contending factions, and the arts and sciences could not even yet venture to anticipate more favourable days. "In such circumstances," says St. Croix, "why do I hazard a new publication? It is because, amidst the most unprosperous omens, we still continue attached to the habitual objects of our affections, and hope does not forsake even the man who tries to shut his heart against it. Nor can I, without ingratitude, quit the service of literature, to which I am indebted for a salutary consolation in these days of bitterness and grief."

Some thought they perceived, in this last work of St. Croix, marks of a disposition unfavourable to the existing government, or at least to what was then honoured with that appellation. "It is not so," said the author, in reply to insinuations

situations of this nature: "I have let facts speak for themselves; it is not my fault, if they should not agree with the ideas of certain persons. The reflections with which the mention of these facts is accompanied, spring naturally from the subject, are confined to no system, and were not written in favour of any party. There are those who have even censured me for shewing a predilection for republics. This is what always happens on publishing any work in a time of public troubles and faction, when impartiality is so rare that its existence is not believed."

All enlightened readers will, without hesitation, rank this last-mentioned work among those which unite erudition and

criticism with enlarged and judicious views of things, and which entitle the author to a place among the most esteemed publicists. In considering the particular time at which it appeared, it is impossible not to applaud the courage with which he brought the truth before the eyes of his countrymen, and recalled men of letters to the dignity and sacredness of their duties.

Many other important works of St. Croix must be here passed in total silence, a satisfactory account of them would swell this memoir too much. Few men of letters have equalled him in purity of views, indefatigable activity, extent of acquirements, and the talent of applying his knowledge usefully.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

"*A Description of the Persian Monarchy, now being, the Orientall Indyas, Isles, and other parts of the Greater Asia and Affrick.*" By Thomas Herbert, esq. London [1634], fol.

THESE Travels form a very curious volume, and were written by the Mr. Herbert who paid so much attention to king Charles I. in his latter moments; and who, in 1660, was advanced to the dignity of baronet.

The engraved title of the work, given above, is followed by a printed one somewhat different. The dedication is to Philip earl of Pembroke: and begins, "Good wine needs no bush: but this traveller wants a guide, and, as under age, a guardian too."

Mr. Herbert's Travels were begun in 1616. His descriptions of places in the earlier parts of the volume are short; but of Persia, the East Indies, and America, his accounts are full.

The following is the copy of "The Emperour of Persia's firman," to the English ambassador, in 1623:

"Abbas,

"The high and mighty starre, whose head is covered with the sun, whose motion is comparable to the aeriall firmament, whose majesty is come from Asharaff, and hath dispatched the lord

ambassador of the English king: the command of the Great King is, that his followers shall bee conducted from our pallace of Cazbeen to Saway, and by the darragnod (or maior) of Saway, to the citie of Coom, and by the governour of Coom, vnto the citie of Cashan, &c. through all my territories. Faile not my command; I also command them a peaceable travaile.

"Sealed with a stampe of letters in inke."

At page 215 we have, "A Description of Sancta Helena."

"Saint Helena was so denominated by Juan de Noua, the Portugall, in regard he first discovered it on that saint's day.

"It is doubtfull whether it adhere to America or Afrique, the vast ocean bellying, on both sides, and almost equally; yet I imagine she inclines more to Afer than Vesputius.

"'Tis in circuit thirty English miles, of that ascent and height that 'tis oft enveloped with clouds, from whom she receives moisture to fatten her: and as the land is very high, so the sea at the brinke of this ile is excessive deepe, and the ascent so immediate, that though the sea beat fiercely on her, yet can no ebbe nor flow be well perceived there.

"The water is sweet above, but running

ning downe and participating with the salt hills, tastes brackish at his fall into the valleyes, which are but two, and those very small, having their appellations from a lemmon tree above, and a ruined chappell placed beneath, built by the Spaniard, and delapidated by the Dutch. Their has been a village about it, lately depopulated from her inhabitants, by command from the Spanish king, for that it became an vnlawfull magazine of seamen's treasure, in turning and returning out of both the Indies, whereby he lost both tribute and prerogative in apparant measure.

"Monuments of antique beings, nor other rarities, can be found here. You see all, if you view the ribs of an old carrick, and some broken pieces of her ordnance left their against the owner's good will or approbation: goats and hogs are the now dwellers, who multiply in great abundance, and (though unwillingly) affoord themselves to hungry and sea-beaten passagers: it has store of partrich and guinea-hens, all which were brought thither by the honest Portugall, who now dare neither anchor there, nor owne their labours, lest the English, or Flemmings, question them.

"The ile is very even and delightful above, and gives a large prospect into the ocean. 'Tis a saying with the sea-men, a man there has his choice, whether he will breake his heart going up, or his necke coming downe, either wish bestowing more jocundity then comfort: and here we left buried our honest captaine Andrew Evans."

The closing section of the volume is devoted to "A Discourse and Prooffe that Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd first found out that Continent now called America." Having stated the probability, as well as various traditions, that the ancients were in some measure acquainted with the transatlantic world, Mr. Herbert repeats the celebrated passage in Seneca's Medea:

— Venient annis
Secula seris, quibus Oceanus
Vincula rerum laxet, et ingens
Pateat tellus, Typhisque novos
Detegat orbes, nec sit terris

— Ultima Thule:

following it with some lines, supposed propheticall, of Taliessin: by whose verses prince Madoc appears to have been induced to go upon his voyage of discovery.

He is said to have left his country in the year 1170; and at last to have de-

scribed land in the gulph of Mexico, "not farre from Florida." Having effected a settlement, he returned to Wales, leaving a hundred and twenty persons behind him. Having engaged some more of his countrymen to accompany him, he is stated to have made a second voyage; and to have remained with his followers for the rest of their lives, in the New World. All intercourse having been broken off, and broils ensuing in their native country, they and their expedition are supposed to have been alike forgotten. On this story, it will be remembered, Mr. Southey has founded his poem.

"A Treatise of Religion and Learning, and of Religious and Learned Men. Consisting of Six Books. The two first treating of Religion and Learning; the four last of Religious, or Learned Men, in an Alphabetical Order. A Work seasonable for these Times, wherein in Religion and Learning have so many Enemies." By Edward Leigh, Master of Arts, of Magdalen Hall, in Oxford. London [1656], fol.

Of the different books of which this work is composed, the four last, it will be easily perceived, at the present day, must be the most interesting. We select from them a few anecdotes of well-known characters.

"R. Benjamin, a famous Jewish geographer. His Hebrew Itinerary is published, cum versione et notis Constantini L'Empereur.—*Vide ejus Epist. Dedicat.*

"He was a Spaniard, and died in the year a nato Christo 1173, in that very year wherein he returned from his voyage."

"Trajanus Boccalinus.

"Sir Isaac Wake called his Collections of Parnassus, the first satyre in prose; and master Selden said, he would rather lose any humane book in his study then that."

"Sir Thomas Bodlie, a great scholar and prudent statist.

"His parents were rather good then great. What liberal education they bestowed on him, he shows in his own Life, written in English, by himself, which is put into Latine by Dr. Hackwell, and is in Oxford library. He living in the troublesome times of queen Mary, his parents took him beyond sea.

"At Geneva he heard Beroaldus for Greek; Cevalerius for Hebrew; in divinity, Calvin and Beza.

"He

"He was very skilfull in the Oriental tongues. *Linguarum Orientalium callentissimus vir* Thomas Bodlæus. *Drus. Not. in Tetragram.* He was the great founder of our famous Oxford library, which is therefore called *Bibliotheca Bodleiana*. He gave many Hebrew books to the library, and was imployed in many honourable embassies to the kings of France and Denmark, the lantgrave of Hesse, the duke of Brunswick, the states of Holland.

"He gave for his arms three crowns, with this inscription, *Quarta perennis erit.*"

"*Philip de Commynes*, knight, was born at Commynes, a town in Flanders.

"In his youth he served Charles, duke of Burgundy, and afterwards Lewis, the eleventh of that name, king of France, who imployed him in his weightiest and secretest affairs. The French tongue he spake perfectly and eloquently; the Italian, Dutch, and Spanish, reasonably well.

"He hath written the history of France under Lewis XI., and Charles VIII. his sonne.

"He was the spectator and actor of his history.

"Nothing more grieved him, then that in his youth he was not trained up in the Latin tongue, which his misfortune he often bewailed. The emperour Charles V., and Francis I. king of France, made so great account of this history, that the emperour caried it continually about with him, and the king was much displeased with the publishing thereof.

"He, in his history, dived so farre into, and writ so plainly of, the greatest affairs of state, that queen Catharine de Medicis used to say, that he had made as many hereticks in state-policy, as Luther had done in religion."

"*Fr. Costerus.*

"Our bishop Hall met with him in his travels; he saith thus of him: More teasty then subtill, and more able to wrangle then satisfie.

"His *Enchiridion Controversiarum* is most commended."

Sir Thomas Elyot.

"He hath written a book called, *The Governour*, his *Castle of Health*.

"For his learning in all kinde of knowledge, he brought much honour to all the nobility of England. He told me he had a work in hand, which he nameth *De Rebus Memorabilibus Angliæ*, which I trust we shall see in print shortly, and

for the accomplishment of that book he had read and perused over many old monuments of England."—*Ascham's Toxophilus*, p. 28.

"*Josephus Judaicus clarissimus Judæarum Historicus.* *Ful. Miscel. l. ii. c. 3.* most learned in the Greek and Hebrew.

"He is a diligent historian; yet since he wrote the antiquities of his own nation, with an intention to communicate them to others, he described them as stately as he could; and when he thought the simplicity of the Scripture did not suffice to the commendation of things done among the Hebrews, he invented and added many things himself: therefore, in those things he is to be prudently read, lest he deceive the unwary reader. This fault, Luther, on *Gen. 34*, and Rivet, on *Exod. 2.* and Chamier and others, tax him with.—*Vide Cornel. a Lap. in Gen. xxix.* and in *Numb. c. ii. v. 34.*

"There was a Jew in latter times, who, out of the true Josephus translated into Latin by Rufinus, (he himself understanding no Greek,) and Hegesippus (or rather Ambrose) his Latine history of the destruction of Jerusalem, set out an Hebrew history under the false name of Joseph Ben-Gorion, whom he thought to be the same with Josephus the historian, for whom he would be taken. The epitome of this Hebrew history is entitled, *Josiphon*, whence the name of Josippus was taken up."

"*John Whitgift*, archbishop of Canterbury.

"He had an uncle called Robert Whitgift, abbot of the monastery of Wellow, in Lincolnshire, who, teaching divers young gentlemen, took like pains also with him." In which time, (as he was pleased often to remember,) he heard his uncle the abbot say, that they, and their religion, could not long continue, because, (said he) I have read the whole Scripture over and over, and could never finde therein, that our religion was founded by God. And for proof of his opinion, the abbot would alledge that saying of our Saviour, *Matth. xv. 13.* Every plant which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted out.

"He never preached, but he first wrote his notes in Latine, and afterward kept them during his life.

"There were several writings between him and Thomas Cartwright, about the ceremonies."

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

MR. PITT'S PLAN OF REFORM.

I. **T**O extinguish by purchase, on the voluntary surrender of those interested in them, thirty-six of the most decayed boroughs.

II. To add, in consequence, seventy-two members to the county representation.

III. In case of any future purchase to be made in like manner of any borough, beyond the thirty-six, either at present decayed, or which hereafter should become so, the right of representation of such borough to be transferred to the unrepresented large towns which should express a desire of exercising such right.

IV. That copyholders be added to the county elective body.

On these grounds, he moved to bring in a bill to amend the representation of the people in parliament.

After a debate, the motion was negatived:

Ayes 174

Noes 248

422

Majority against the motion 74; or above one sixth of the whole number.

RHETORICAL ACCENTUATION.

The analogy between musical and rhetorical tone or accentuation, has been beautifully illustrated in a late number.

The same principle was recognised by antiquity; and is stated by Dionysius Halicarnassensis, a great critic and historian of the Augustan era, who, at the same time, observes on the coalescence both of the grave and acute tones in the circumflex. This is a circumstance which indeed depends on their nature; the circumflex vowels being formed by the coalescence of two short vowels, or a short and long vowel, and partaking of the tones of each.

Our long vowels, particularly *e*, *i*, and *o* long, partake of this property very largely; the knowledge and use of which are of no little practical importance, particularly in music.

Dionysius says, the melody of speech is measured very nearly by one interval, called the diapente; and is neither raised above three tones and a semi-tone to the acute, nor descends lower toward the grave: yet notwithstanding, every particle of speech is not pronounced with the same tone; but some with the acute, some with the grave; and some have both

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tones, the acute and grave coalescing on the same syllable, which we call the circumflex.

On these long accented, and especially if at the same time emphatic, syllables, two or more notes may properly fall. Divisions, slides of the voice, sometimes in impassioned passages, sudden and large intervals; at others, appoggiaturas, as the vehement and sublime, or the soft, delicate, and tender request. And this, like the other secrets of his wonderful art, was well known to Handel, who is alike to be studied for astonishing greatness, and for the most refined beauties.

THE QUINCUNX.

The quincunx arrangement of the Roman legions in battle, is most completely confirmed by a passage in the Georgics, where it is compared to the mode recommended of planting trees. Indeed, I fear this part of the Roman tactics, which made their ranks so easy to open and to unite, in every form of combination which the exigencies of battle might require, either for attack, for rallying with accumulative progression of strength, or for retreat (*facilis dividente in quacunque velis partes, facilis jungenti*) has been too successfully adopted by our great opponent.

PASQUINADE.

Giovanni Bona of Mondovì, was created cardinal in 1669 by pope Clement IX. At the death of this pontiff it was suggested to confer the tiara on his creature. The statue of Pasquin exhibited on the occasion this epigraph:

Papa bona sarebbe un solecismo.

WRITERS ON THE PLEASURES OF THE PALATE.

Sancho blesses the man who invented sleep; I am for blessing those who invented the positive pleasures. And so thought Hortensio Lando, a physician of Milan, who flourished in the sixteenth century; and who published *Un Catalogo degli Inventori delle cose che si mangiano, e delle bevande che oggidi s'usano*. This catalogue of the inventors of nice dishes has not been re-edited at the expense of any one corporation in christendom. Bengt Bergius the Swede, who published in the ensuing century on dainties, does not so much as quote the work of his predecessor; and yet the catalogue of the writers he does quote, exceeds forty pages.

2 I

SACRED

SACRED DRAMAS.

A Jewish poet, named Ezechiel, says Grotius, wrote in Greek the first sacred dramas.

PARACHUTES.

The inventor of parachutes was John Baptist Dante, of Perugia, who used to make experiments on the art of flying by the side of lake Thrasimene, and who many times succeeded in sailing from a rock through the air to a considerable distance. After falling many times into the water, he attempted, on the marriage of count Bartolomeo Alviani, to exhibit his skill over land; and threw himself in a feathered garb, and with spreading wings, off the pinnacle of the church. But alas! his parachute lost its balance; he fell on hard ground, and broke his thigh. It was some triumph of science not to die on the spot. Pity excited interest in his behalf. He was invited to Venice as professor of mathematics, and died there at forty years of age.

ACOLYTES.

Were the acolytes in the temple of Jerusalem, called by the names of angels; so that, although the lads who officiated were changed, the same name remained to him who stood in the same place? How else can we account for such expressions, as that the Lord sitteth between the cherubim; that Michael stands at his right hand, Gabriel at his left, Uriel before him, and Raphael behind him? (See Basnage *Histoire des Juifs*, c. ix.) And in the false gospel, *De Nativitate Mariæ*, the writer of which knew, and intended to observe, the costume of the place and time, the Virgin is said to have been educated in the temple, and to have known the several angels by their faces. *Virgo, quæ jam angelicos bene noverat vultus.*

LEMONS.

Theophrastus, who studied under Plato and Aristotle, says of lemons (*Hist. Plant.* iv. c. 4.) that they were cultivated for their fragrance, not for their taste; that the peel was laid up with garments to preserve them from moths; and that the juice was administered by physicians to cure a bad breath. Virgil in his second Georgic, (v. 131.) describes agreeably the lemon-tree.

Pliny mentions (lib. xii. c. 3.) the use of lemon-juice as an antidote; but says that the fruit, from its austere taste, was not eaten.

Plutarch, who flourished within a generation of Pliny, witnessed the introduction of lemons at the Roman tables: Juba, king of Mauritania, was the first who exhibited them at his dinners. (See Casaubon's *Animadversions* on the *Deipnosophists* of Athenæus, p. 163.) And Athenæus introduces Democritus, (*Athen.* l. c. p. 63.) as not wondering that old people made wry mouths at the taste of lemons; for, adds he, in my grandfather's time, they were never set upon table. And to this day the Chinese, who grow the fruit, do not apply it (Prevost, vol. vi. p. 455,) to culinary purposes.

The great use of lemons began with the introduction of sugar, which is said to have resulted from the conquest of Sicily by the Arabs in the ninth century. Sestini, in his letters from Sicily and Turkey, (liv. ii. p. 181), thinks, that the best sorts of lemon, and the best sorts of sherbet, were derived from Florence by the Sicilians. Probably Rome continued, even in the dark ages, to be the chief seat of luxury and refinement; and had domesticated the art of making lemonade, before either Messina or Florence.

In Madagascar (Flacourt, p. 42,) slices of lemon are broiled, and eaten with salt.

Pomet (*Histoire generale des drogues*, vol. i. p. 266,) gives the preference over all others to the lemons of Madeira. But, according to Ferrarius, there grows at the Cape a sweet lemon, to which he gives the name *Incomparabilis*.

EFFICACY OF A PUN.

A member of parliament having brought in a bill that required an amendment, which was denied him by the house, he frequently repeated "that he thirsted to mend his bill." At length another member arose and addressed the speaker, humbly moving "that as the honourable member who spoke last thirsted so very much, he might be allowed to mend his draught." This put the house into good humour, and his petition was granted.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE.

EK TOY AAKAIOT.

ΤΗ ΜΕΝ ὁ ΖΕΥΣ, ΕΥ δ' ὄρνυμι μέγας
ΧΕΙΜῶΝ, ΠΕΠΛῶσιν δ' ὕδατον φορέι.
ΚΑΘ' ἅλλε τον ΧΕΙΜῶΝ, ΕΠΙ ΜΕΝ ΤΙΘΕΙΣ
ΠΥΡ, ΕΥ ΔΕ ΚΙΣΝΑΣ ΕΙΝΟΝ ΑΦΕΙΔΕΩΣ
ΜΕΛΙΧΛΟΥ.

FROM ALCEUS.

EXALTED Jove, with angry frown,
Impetuous hurls the torrent down;
The gathering clouds majestic roll
Their spreading glooms from pole to pole;
Now, wildly hurrying, tempest-driven,
Deform the smiling front of heaven;
While raging ocean sounds from far
The din of elemental war.
Despise old Winter's chilling ire;
Pile loftier still the cheering fire;
And let the golden bowl go round,
With generous wine profusely crown'd:
The golden bowl, whose nectar'd stream
Shall fire each eye with pleasure's beam.

Painswick.

K.

ON ELIZA HILL, OF BOSTON,

A BEAUTIFUL CHILD, WHO DIED SUD-
DENLY, AT THE AGE OF ELEVEN
YEARS.

BENEATH a father's watchful eye,

A mother's fost'ring care,
Eliza, in the bloom of youth,
Shone fairest of the fair.

The playful kid, that lightly bounds,
And vaults in airy space,
Could not more innocence display,
Or fascinating grace.

Her heavenly features, sylphid form,
Drew each admiring gaze;
Her virtues, op'ning into day,
Promis'd meridian blaze.

Death, in his silent, sad career,
Beheld this beauteous prize:
"Art thou a child of earth," he cried,
"Or daughter of the skies?"

Unseen, he stretch'd his icy hand,
And wav'd it o'er her head;
Then gently smote—but at his touch
The vital spirit fled.

(Just so the early blossom fades,
When Winter's ling'ring pace
Checks the impatient step of spring,
Benumb'd in his embrace.)

Death stood amaz'd: and ah! too late,
Would have recall'd the stroke:
But Death himself was powerless here,
Nor could the deed revoke.

"And wast thou, then, of mortal clay,
And cast in human mould?"
The pallid parent's anguish'd shriek
The truth too plainly told.*

* The father, on coming down stairs, found
his child lifeless at the foot of the staircase.

But mourn not thus, with fruitless woe,
The lovely spirit freed;
She, who an angel but appear'd,
An angel is indeed.

M. A. M.

THE STORM,

AN IRREGULAR DESCRIPTIVE ODE,

BY JOSEPH COTTLE.

BY this huge crag of granite high,
Dark-frowning o'er the subject tide,
I gaze upon the evening sky;
I mark the circling waters wide:
Nature, that for ever shines
Transcendent in august simplicity,
Now in all her grace reclines
Upon the bosom of the sea:
And to complete the magic sight
Of forms divine, and colours bright,
The radiant clouds around her head
A fair and glowing mantle spread;
Whilst the young waves, with light'ning
glance,
O'er their sleeping parents dance;
And from the stream,
In fancy's dream,
(Where, mid heaven's concentrated ray,
They wanton with the parting day)
A vast and fiery column rise,
Faith-like, pointing to the skies.

While poring on the prospect far,
Each object waking new delight;
I view the first faint evening star,
Leading on the train of Night.
To charm the eye, to sooth the ear,
New sounds are heard, new forms appear;
The happy billows sport around,
With foam or floating sea-weeds crown'd,
And to the beach direct their way
In long and undisturb'd array.
Far as the eye can trace,
In slow and solemn pace,
To this inhospitable shore,
(Whose rocks and fearful caverns roar,
E'en from the plaintive zephyr's murmur-
ing sound,)
With undiverted course they throng,
And bear their buoyant spoils along;
Where having cast them, with a proud
disdain,
Again they seek the main,
And plunge into the depth of night pro-
found.

Upon the utmost verge of ocean,
A homeward destin'd bark appears;
Tho' sailing fast, so slow its motion,
It emblems life's departing years:
What transport in yon vessel dwells,
Whilst, gazing on his native shore,
The seaman's anxious bosom swells,
With ecstasies unknown before!
Exultant now he waves his hand;
He bids the friendly gale arise,
And bear him swifter to the land
That he has ever call'd the pride
Of earth, in her dominion wide,

But

But which (by absence taught) he now
doth idolize.

While the strain'd canvas courts the breeze,
His bosom labours with delight,
And pleasures dance before his sight,
As thus, with frantic joy, the port he sees:
Tho' sailing o'er the ocean green,
With many a rolling wave between,
Disdaining space, he speaks! he hears!
Realitv's long train appears!—

He presses to his heart the maid
Who, to salute her lover, flies;
Or rushes through the green-wood shade,
Where his low cot of comfort lies;
The faithful wife, with triumph proud,
The hearty welcome pours aloud,
Whilst his young children clasp his knee,
And weep and smile, and smile and weep,
That from the dangers of the deep
Their long-lost sire they see.

Orb of glory, to the west
Thou spreadest fast thy stately form,
In robes of dazzling amber drest,
Whilst starting from their bed of rest
Th' imperious night-winds rouse the slum-
bering storm:

Yet, as the clouds erect their throne
In one dark corner of the sky,
And deep portentous voices moan
Upon the gale that whistles by;
O'er the vast and boundless tide
Sun-beams still delight to play;
And the fair departing day
In silent grandeur sends its lustre wide.
Earthly pageants, veil your head;
Here behold, mid floods of light,
Heaven his gorgeous pinions spread;
Streaming fire, and liquid gold;
That, as they change beneath the sight,
New and nobler forms unfold.

Thou watry world, tho' grateful to our eyes
Whilst the rich clouds of eve illumine thy
breast,

Say, art thou not a monster in disguise
That know'st no mercy, and that feel'st no
rest?

Do not the smiles upon thy brow presiding,
Destruction's syren toils unceasing form?
Is not that wrath which now appears subsi-
ding,

Th' illusive prelude to some fiercer storm?

With thirst insatiate evermore,
Dost thou not feast on human gore,
Laughing exultant o'er thy savage meal?

Amid the winds that from thee fly,
I hear the drowning seaman's cry,
In plaintive sounds, which lion hearts might
feel.

Abhorrent fiend, to thee are dear
The orphan and the widow's tear!
When didst thou stay thy foaming wave,
The shipwreck'd mariner to save,
Who, pendent from some jutting crag, espied
Beneath, the terrors of thy flood?

When didst thou listen to the cry
Of helpless, sinking misery,

That, stemming thy relentless tide,
Sought the near shore where safety beckoning
stood?

Ah, what a change is here!

Fill'd with terror and amaze,
The scene grows darker as I gaze,
The fury of the deep is near.
Whilst clouds the firmament o'ercast,
The sun hath left the western sky;
And, sailing on the stormy blast,
The vent'rous sea-birds hurrying home-
ward fly.

The waves, that late in frolic play'd,
Are now with tenfold wrath array'd,
Darting quick flashes from their thousand
eyes!

With anger heighten'd by the wind,
That fain their giant limbs would bind,
When to fierce strife the heavens and ocean
rise.

Lo! sounding their defiance far,
The ancient rivals rush to war:
No common vengeance round is hurl'd;
Sphere with sphere, and world with world,
Dreadful in unavailing ire,
Th' indignant winds awhile retire;
Whilst the proud victor gazes round
For some new foe, on whom to pour his
rage.

That other foe he now hath found;
See, the combatants engage!
Ocean, collecting all his might,
With earth proclaims a baneful fight,
And with inebriate reel assaults the shore;
Earth, that many a shock hath stood
From wrathful sky, and stormy flood,
Smiles in her craggy strength, and braves his
deaf'ning roar.

No friendly moon, no stars appear:
From dreams of death, roused by the stormy
tide,

The demons of the tempest ride
Triumphant through the dark and troubled
air;

Or, hand in hand,
A ghastly band,
Whilst the sinking wretch they spy,
With their songs of ecstasy
Pace the ocean-beaten strand.
To swell the horrors of the night,
Lightnings flash their forked light,
Quenching their fervour in the boisterous
main.

Again! again!

And what a sound
Burst in lengthen'd peals around!

Tho' fears, that spring from nature, move my
soul,

Terrific pleasures on that voice await.
Ye unseen powers, prolong the strains
sublime,

Allied to neither earth nor time,
Which raise within me, as through heaven
they roll,

The thought in shadows dress'd, unutter-
ably great.

When the elements conspire
 To sweep their deep and awful lyre,
 The rattling thunders, as they fly,
 Complete the dreadful harmony.
 Pity, whither art thou flown?
 Hast thou left this stormy scene,
 For rivers smooth, and meadows green,
 Where Peace delights to rear her halcyon
 throne?
 Hither haste, thou being dear;
 A sight, a moving sight is here:
 The bark that long hath borne the beating
 wave,
 And now beholds her haven near,
 Trembles o'er the yawning grave:
 Fly to succour, fly to save!
 Amid the ravings of the gale,
 Fitful calls, upon thee, sail;
 The warning gun, that doleful sound,
 Speaks, till with the tempest drown'd.
 The storm increases. By the light
 Of heaven's fierce radiance, I behold
 The mariner, once brave and bold,
 Chain'd steadfast to the deck, in strange
 affright.
 Through distraction's starting tear,
 They view their wives and children dear,
 Whom they had fondly hoped ere long to
 greet
 With all a husband's, all a father's joy;
 And taste domestic comforts sweet,
 That end of all their toil, without alloy.
 But now, (whilst those they love, rejoice
 In the bless'd interview at hand,
 And every heart, and every voice,

Already hails them to their native land,)
 They mark th' unruly sails disdain
 The weak controul of mortal rein,
 Dissever'd, on the blast they see them ride,
 Then sink in the conflicting tide.
 Whilst languid hope points to one glimm'ring
 beam,
 Forebodings stern disclose their wretched
 state;
 They view the sails plunged in the raging
 stream,
 And read their own inevitable fate.
 The lightnings, as they flash, display
 The fatal shore to which they onward
 drive;
 In vain with destiny they onward strive,
 Whilst Ocean fierce invokes his coming prey.
 Now swifter borne before the hurrying blast,
 (Their last brave anchor vainly cast)
 They view, dismay'd, the white waves glare
 at hand,
 Roaring o'er the rocky strand.
 To the near cliffs their course they urge,
 In dark funereal terrors drest;
 Ere long, and in the wrathful surge,
 (Tho' Mercy's cry
 Rend earth and sky,)
 Each palpitating heart must rest.
 Still nearer now the vessel draws;
 Fear suspends their labouring breath:
 A horrid pause!
 One moment more,
 The strife is o'er.
 Heard you that shriek? It was the shriek of
 death.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.

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TWENTY Picturesque Views of the Parochial Churches of London, by W. Pearson. Elephant 4to. 1l. 1s. royal folio, 1l. 5s.

Twelve Views for the Illustration of London, drawn and etched by F. Nash, 4to. 7s.

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The Italian School of Design. Selected from the collection of William Young Ottley, F.S.A. No. 3. 1l. 1s.

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An Historical and Critical Essay on the Life of Petrarch, with a Translation of a few of his Sonnets. By Alexander Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Life of Admiral Lord Nelson, K. B. from his Lordship's M.SS. abridged from the quarto edition. By the Rev. J. S. Clarke, and John M'Arthur, esq. 8vo. 16s.

Memoirs of the Life of Peter Daniel Huet, Bishop of Avranches, written by himself. Translated from the original Latin, with notes, biographical and critical, by John Aikin, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

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DR. WILLIAM MÜLLER, Lieutenant of the Royal German Engineers, and late First Public Teacher of the Military Sciences at the University of Göttingen, and author of several works on Military and Mathematical Sciences, published in Germany and France, has in the press a work entitled, the *Elements of the Art of War*; containing the established and approved modern principles of the theory and practice of the military sciences, relating to the arrangement, organization, maintenance, and expences of an army; theoretical and practical field, and permanent fortifications, and theoretical and practical tactics; together with logistics and cambration, the strategie, or the dialectics of war, and the conduct and management of armies, and military politics: illustrated by notices of the most famous battles, the most remarkable sieges, and other celebrated and memorable operations; and about One Hundred Maps and Plans. In three volumes. Dedicated by special permission to his Majesty. This work will be particularly distinguished, by being a complete Cyclopædia of the Art of War, and all sciences relating to it; as well as by numerous abstracts from foreign and English works on these sciences, by the Plans of about Seventy of the most famous Battles fought since the year 1672, and by short but correct notices and criticisms on those battles, and all other celebrated operations since that year.

Previous to the appearance of this large work, there will be published a *Grammar of the Art of War*, on the same plan as the *Grammars of Geography, Commerce, History, Law, Geometry, and Philosophy*, which have already met with so favourable a reception.

On the 24th of February, at an auction in the capital, there was sold a Greek manuscript, collected by one of his majesty's foreign ministers, at the island of Patmos, in the Archipelago. It is a folio volume, in appropriate classical binding, vellum, with rich gold Ionic border, and gilt edges, and contains upwards of seven hundred and eighty pages, on cotton paper; with, generally, twenty-nine lines of text, in a two-inch margin on each page; illustrated by

about sixty illuminated figures. The principal title is, ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥ ΠΕΡΙ ΜΗΧΑΝΗΜΑΤΩΝ, which is followed by several treatises on similar subjects, by other writers. Concerning the first author, Lempriere, in his *Classical Dictionary* says, "Athenæus was a Roman general, in the age of Gallienus, who is supposed to have written a book on military engines." In *Fabricii Bibliotheca Græca*, vol. v. the title of this book stands No. 143 in the catalogue of Greek manuscripts belonging to the royal Neapolitan library. This manuscript is written in three different hands, but all fair, and thus dated at the end: "Finished on 7 May, 1545." But the characters at the beginning evidently denote an antiquity of at least a century anterior to that date; and it will doubtless occur to the recollection of the learned, that the late Porson pronounced Greek manuscripts of that age to be equal to Latin works of the ninth century. On the first page is written, in more modern Greek, "This present book belongs to the God-trodden mountain Sinai." The sum for which it was sold was sixty-one guineas.

The Rev. WILLIAM BOWDEN proposes publishing by subscription, in ten volumes quarto, a literal translation of the whole of *Domesday Book*, with the modern names of places adapted as far as possible to those in the record. An index will be given to each county, and a glossary with the last volume. Any one volume may be subscribed for separately.

Mr. JESSE FOOT is preparing for publication, the *Lives of the late ANDREW ROBINSON BOWES, esq.* and his wife the countess of STRATHMORE.

A new edition of Dr. RUSSELL's *History of Modern Europe*, continued to the *Treaty of Amiens*, by Dr. COOTE, will be published in a few days.

Mr. B. STOCKER, apothecary to Guy's Hospital, has in the press, the *New London Pharmacopœia*, enlarged from the last Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœia, and reduced to one common nomenclature, with an appendix of the genera and species of the different articles of their materia medica.

Dr. MACLEAN will shortly publish an Inquiry

Inquiry into the origin, early signs, nature, causes, and cure, of hydrothorax, with several interesting cases.

Mr. CHARLES A. ELTON has in the press, in a foolscap 8vo volume, *Tales of Romance*, with other poems.

Mr. SAMUEL PROUT will shortly publish the first number of the *Relics of Antiquity, or Remains of Ancient Structures*, with other vestiges of early times in Great Britain, etched from drawings by himself, and accompanied with descriptive sketches.

Mr. F. W. L. STOCKDALE is about to publish a series of etchings, in imitation of the original sketches, from picturesque subjects in the county of Kent, with explanatory descriptions.

Mr. STEPHEN PASQUIER has issued proposals for publishing in a quarto volume, with copper-plates, engraved by means of the author's newly-invented machines and tools, a new system, called *Neography*, in which he has attempted to simplify and bring to one common standard, all the various modes of writing and printing, used among the several nations of the earth, with a view to assist commerce, facilitate correspondence, and open an easier intercourse to the diffusion of knowledge, the fine arts, and civilisation.

A Literary and Philosophical Society has just been established in the populous village of Hackney. It consists of three classes, none of which is limited: 1. Ordinary members who contribute to the funds, enjoy the use of the books, &c. 2. Honorary members, consisting of such gentlemen whose association may reflect honour on the society, and whose opinion of the labours of its members may be such as to impress them with sentiments of respect for this mark of regard. 3. Those whose attachment to literature may entitle them to become members, but whose finances would prevent their contributing to the subscriptions for the support of the society. To these last, the library will be open gratis. It is intended that the meetings on Tuesday evenings shall be principally occupied by literary conversations, and reading such papers on scientific or literary subjects, as the society may be favoured with. The subjects for conversation, or books for the library, are to comprehend the mathematics, natural philosophy and history, chemistry, polite literature, antiquities, civil history, biography, questions of general law and policy, commerce, and the arts; but religion, the

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practical branches of the law and physic, British politics, and indeed all politics of the day, shall be deemed prohibited subjects. The purchase of philosophical instruments, and patronizing lectures on philosophical subjects, form part of the plan of this society. The subscription is fixed at one guinea per annum for ordinary members, and the last Monday in March is appointed for the annual general meeting of the society.

A new edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged, of the *Pocket Encyclopædia, or Miscellaneous Selections of Useful Knowledge*; originally compiled by Mr. GUY, of the Military College, Marlow, is preparing for the press, and will be published with all convenient speed. It will be illustrated with engravings, and with references to the best printed authorities.

Mr. PEACOCK, the classical author of a poem on the Ruins of Palmyra, has a new work in a state of great forwardness, it is a lyrical poem in two parts, entitled *The Genius of the Thames*.

A *Gazetteer of England and Wales*, by THOMAS L'OTTS, closely printed in octavo, will shortly be published, illustrated by maps.

A new edition of the *Ambulator*, in a Tour twenty-five miles round London, is preparing for the press. Any corrections, additions, or hints for its improvement, will be received by the publisher.

Mr. BYERLEY (the translator of *Machiavelli's Prince*, is preparing for the press a novel, in three large volumes, under the title of "*The White Ladies, or Memoirs of the Ingram Family, a Worcestershire story.*" He is also editing, "*Letters from India,*" being the genuine correspondence of a family of high rank at Calcutta, with their relations in England, from 1805 to 1809; embellished with a view of Calcutta, from a drawing by IMOFFATT. Both the above works will be published on the 1st of June next.

The Rev. HENRY ROWE, rector of Ringshall, Suffolk, a lineal descendant of the celebrated poet of that name, has in the press, *Fables in Verse*, in one large octavo volume, embellished with thirty beautiful engravings in wood.

A volume of *Tales*, original and translated, from the Spanish, illustrated with eight wood engravings, will soon make its appearance.

In the press and speedily will be published the third part of Mr. CRABB's *Preceptor and his Pupils*; containing an ety-

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mological and analytical elucidation of synonymous words in the English language.—Also a new edition of his German and English Dialogues; and of Extracts from the best German Authors for Translating into English.

Mr. PARKINSON has withdrawn the Introduction to the Knowledge of Fossils, announced at the end of the first volume of Organic Remains of a Former World, considering its publication as entirely superseded by Mr. MARTIN's excellent systematic outlines of the same subject.—The third volume of Organic Remains is in considerable forwardness.

A correspondent of the Philosophical Journal states, that camphor is contained in considerable proportion in the seeds of caraway: 1lb. of seed yielding about 4 ounces of oil, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of camphor.

About twelve months ago, several meetings of the gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood of Bradford, in Yorkshire, whose sentiments were favourable to the promotion of science, resolved to form themselves into a society, to be called the "Literary and Philosophical Society of Bradford," and adopted rules for its government. Suitable apartments have been procured; and a small, though valuable, collection of books in various branches of natural history and philosophy, has been purchased.

A society has been lately formed at Liverpool, for preventing wanton cruelty to brute animals. At their first general meeting they appointed a committee to prepare an account of the objects of the society, and of the modes which they might deem best fitted to secure the accomplishment of those objects; and this committee accordingly presented a report, of which the following is the substance: "The great object of the society is, to meliorate the state of brute animals, by preventing those sufferings which they unnecessarily experience at the hand of man. Your committee judge that you may aim to accomplish this object in two ways: 1. By the exercise of coercion with respect to those who are guilty of cruelty to brute animals; 2. By the diffusion of such principles and feelings as shall be incompatible with the existence of that spirit whence cruelty to animals originates. The coercion exercised may be of three sorts; that of the laws, that of shame, and that of individual discounte-

nance. For one of the species of cruelty towards brute animals, existing in this town, (we mean the overloading of carters' horses) the law has provided a remedy. All that your committee, therefore, judge to be needful for the removal of this evil, is the due enforcement of the law.—The sense of shame may, they think, be turned to good account in the service of this society. A man may be perfectly indifferent to the sufferings of brute animals, who may, nevertheless, dread that the public should talk of his cruelty. Your committee propose, therefore, that a committee be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into reported cases of cruelty, and of publishing the accounts of them (when the facts are well established) in the papers of the day. They recommend that your statements should wear an official form; the credit which they would receive would be proportioned, of course, to the opinion entertained by the public of your reporting committee. Cases of a most flagitious nature might occasionally occur, in which it might be advisable to publish the names of the parties: in general, however, your committee think that this step would not be requisite.—Individual discountenance may be manifested in different ways: in every mode in which such discountenance can be given by you, severally, to acts of cruelty, in every such mode do your committee recommend that it be shewn. But what they would particularly recommend to you at this time, as applying an especial remedy to particular evils which they have in view, is discountenance in the way of trade. There are some tradesmen, as your committee think, whose very gain is derived from brute animals, who are frequently or habitually careless respecting the sufferings of their beasts; and of some of whom it may be said, that the misery of the beasts subjected to them, is almost a necessary result of their peculiar mode of conducting their business. Your committee suggest to you, in your individual capacities, that where you have occasion to employ tradesmen of such classes, the consideration of the manner in which different individuals among them treat their beasts, should have great weight with you in your decision, as to which of those tradesmen you employ. They think too, that where fair occasions occur, the ground of preference should be distinctly stated; otherwise that con-

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nexion may not be observed between the offence and the consequence, the observation of which is necessary to the securing of its full operation to your conduct.—The abuses which have appeared to your committee to be most prevalent in this town, and to call for the most immediate attention, and to which they would apply some of the above-stated principles of redress, are those practised by carters and by butchers. Concerning carters, they have told you that they mean, at the close of this report, to submit to you a resolution. The cruelties of butchers are displayed, chiefly when they are driving their beasts into or through the town. One of your committee saw a sheep with one of its horns torn out of the socket, stated by the populace to have been beaten or wrested out by the driver. The practice of cutting the heel-tendons of sheep before they enter the town, in order that the drivers may have less trouble with them in passing through the streets (a practice, the alleged necessity for which would be removed by the employing of a larger number of drivers) is, your committee have reason to believe, by no means uncommon. Such things call, as they conceive, for the marked animadversion of those who are desirous to lessen the sufferings of brute animals; and, in their present uncertainty of the disposition of the law as to such practices, your committee do strongly recommend it to the individuals of this society, to shew their disapprobation of those who perpetrate or authorise them, by withholding from them their support in the way of trade.—The other part of their plan, viz. the diffusion of such a spirit as should be incompatible with the spirit of cruelty to animals, might be effected by publishing, in a cheap form, books inculcating principles of gentleness towards the brute part of the creation. In this mode, they conceive that great good might be done, especially by the influence produced on the minds of the young.—It appears especially desirable, that whilst you set forth to the public a definition of your objects, you should also give some pledge as to the spirit of your future proceedings. They would propose, therefore, that you should, from the very beginning, disclaim all those mean and deceptive arts, by which men often gain intelligence; all encouragement to eaves-droppers, to creeping enquirers, to men who wear the semblance of friendship in order that they

may the more effectually betray. They propose also, that, in animadverting on the abuses which may be brought to light around you, you should not confine your remarks to the *poor*. The duty to be tender to the inferior creatures, they hold to be obligatory on men of every rank; and a rich man, who wantonly abuses his power over a brute animal, ought, they conceive, the more especially to be an object of censure, because his example may operate the more largely as a supposed warrant. In your individual capacities, they would recommend to you, that you should expel the spirit of cruelty altogether from your own houses; that you should especially allow none of those practices to exist within the range of your influence, by which brute animals are made to suffer pain, either for the mere amusement of men, or for the gratification of a pampered luxury. Lastly, they recommend it to you, both individually and collectively, that in pursuing the objects of your association, you should display the greatest steadiness and calmness; especially that you should, in every instance, be on the surest grounds convinced of the existence of an evil, before you prefer a complaint. There is such a thing as intemperance in benevolence; and the virtue may be degraded in the public estimation, and rendered fruitless in its efforts, by a union with precipitancy of judgment. Whilst they hope that the members of this society will keep themselves alive to the objects of the association, and omit no rational and manly mode of promoting those objects, they also express the hope that no plan may be adopted which may carry with it a frittering of exertion, and which may justly subject the society to any portion of that reproach which many may, at the first hearing, be disposed to affix to it—the reproach of being frivolous and vexatious.

RUSSIA.

Several marbles, with Slavonic inscriptions, were discovered in 1792, among the ruins of Phanagoria. These inscriptions stated, that a Russian prince, Glied of Tmuktorakan, had caused the extent of the Cimmerian Bosphorus to be measured in 1068. On this occasion, count Mussin Puschkin published, in 1794, *Historical Researches on the geographical situation of the principality of Tmuktorakan*. Alexei Nicolai Olenin, counsellor of state, has published a letter on the same subject, addressed to

to the count, in which he describes, among others, five manuscripts of Nestor, the most ancient historian of Russia.

SWEDEN.

The king has not only repealed the prohibition to import French and Danish books, but also restored the liberty of the press, on condition that the publisher shall give up the name and address of any obnoxious work; in which case the former is released from all responsibility.

GERMANY.

The catalogue of books which appeared at the last Easter fair at Leipsic, includes in the whole two thousand articles, among which are one hundred and twenty eight novels, fifty theatrical pieces, and between three and four hundred translations.

A German author, in a work lately published, states the following curious fact:—A person having an artificial magnet suspended from the wall of his study, with a piece of iron adhering to it, remarked, for several years, that the flies in the room, though they frequently alighted on other iron articles, never settled on the artificial magnet; and even that, if any of those insects approached it, they again in a moment removed to some distance. "It is worth the trouble," says professor Voigt, who repeats this circumstance in his journal, "to make further observations on this phenomenon; and were it confirmed, magnetised iron might be employed to preserve it from being soiled by flies, and perhaps also for other purposes."

The Austrian government has lately proposed the following prize-questions, relative to substitutes for various foreign articles in the materia medica. 1. What indigenous or European productions, distinguished by specific effects, may be substituted for those now brought from India? 2. A substitute for camphor. 3. A substitute for Peruvian bark. 4. What species of plants may replace senna, jalap, and ipecacuanha? 5. A substitute for opium.—The prize for each question is five hundred ducats.

For the inquisitive traveller, a barometer is an instrument of the highest necessity, as it is not only serviceable for meteorological observations, but also for measuring heights in the countries through which he passes. The common barometers are unfit for this purpose, as the weight of the quicksilver would break the glass tubes in the carriage. For this reason, M. de Luc, of Göttingen, a considerable time since, contrived a

travelling barometer, which was highly approved. Dr. SCHULTES has recently invented a new instrument of this description, which may be placed horizontally, or vertically, without suffering the air to penetrate into the interior cavity.

M. LAMPADIUS, of Freiberg, has discovered a method of condensing vapours in distillation, more rapidly than has yet been done. This is accomplished by means of a disk, attached to the tube of the still, which has the figure of a lens flattened as much as possible, and is made of copper. It produces a much better effect than the worms hitherto employed for that purpose.

M. GEITNER has, by the aid of various substances, extracted from the green shells of horse-chesnuts very beautiful yellow and brown colours, and the latter in the greatest diversity of hues. They are found to stand both on woollens and silks, though the stuffs have been wetted and wrung out, and some of them even washed in caustic liquids.

CRISTOPHER HEEREN, organ-builder, at Gottesbühen, in Westphalia, has invented a loom, which performs all the operations of itself. Without the intervention of the weaver, it sets the treadles in motion, throws the shuttle, and stops it at the opposite side; loosens the web, when a certain portion is finished, and winds the cloth upon the axle. Every thing is kept in proper order; and the piece of stuff, when finished, is smoothed. An index, attached to the machine, shows at any time the number of ells that are woven. This machine has as yet only been exhibited on a small scale to connoisseurs, and has obtained the highest approbation.

Many ladies of Munich have learned to knit without needles. The inventor of this art is M. NELLISEN, a native of the county of Limburg, who teaches it himself in the Bavarian capital. It is, however, yet very imperfect; as, by this method, they can only knit breadthwise, and not circularly.

M. ROCKSTROW, of Berlin, has invented a machine for cutting paper straight, with any kind of scissars, which is likely to be of use to men of business.

We have already noticed the experiments of M. DEGEN, of Vienna, to raise himself into the air. As his weight exceeded the power of the machinery with which he effected this, by thirty-four pounds, he conceived the idea of combining with it an air-balloon, imagining that,

that, by means of the latter, he could be supported in the air, and at the same time have it sufficiently under his command. The experiments which he made with it, towards the conclusion of last year, in the Prater, before a numerous company, were completely successful. He flew at pleasure in all directions; raised and lowered himself; and the balloon followed him spontaneously whichever way he turned. The diameter of the latter was nineteen feet five inches. After deducting the weight of Degen and his flying-machine, the balloon possessed a power equal to thirty-two pounds.

While the Prussian states were occupied by French troops, the Academy of Sciences at Berlin lost many of the treasures of art which it possessed, and which it was obliged to cede to the museums of Paris. As some compensation, the French government intends to send it casts of all the antiques at Paris, taken off with care.

The successes of the French armies, and their long residence in Germany, have procured them an advantage which they formerly dispensed with in their victories, but of which they will not fail to avail themselves in their future military enterprizes. They have put them in possession of a map of Germany, surpassing all its predecessors in perfection and accuracy. Hanover was surveyed by Epailly, *chef de bataillon*, immediately after its occupation by the corps of Mortier. In Brandenburg and Silesia, the French had two year's time to collect the requisite topographical information; and it is not improbable, that the beautiful maps of several provinces, drawn up by order of the Prussian government, have fallen into their hands; as their entrance into Berlin was so sudden, that a great quantity of important papers and valuable effects could not be secreted. Saxony caused a portion of its states to be surveyed every year: at the request of the French government, the work has been for some years accelerated; and the court of Dresden has made such communications as were required. It is believed, that the same has been done by Denmark, in regard to the duchy of Holstein, and perhaps of the whole Cimbrian peninsula. The French government has caused not only the northernmost provinces of Germany to the North Sea and Baltic, but likewise the counties of Stolberg, and the duchies of Weimar, Coburg, Meinungen, Hildburghausen, &c. to be surveyed by engineers. It

probably possesses fewer materials of the former circle of Franconia: but it is possible that the grand duke of Würzburg may have furnished information, to extend the topographical knowledge of those countries. Of Swabia and Upper Austria, the geographical bureau at Paris has a beautiful manuscript map. Bavaria has been surveyed for some time; and the map of the Tyrol is already engraved and sold at Paris. In respect to Austria alone, the materials are perhaps rather scanty, as the French have remained there too short a time to undertake extensive measurements. It is concluded, that this large and complete map will be given to the public, from the circumstance that Suabia has already been engraved at Paris.

M. VON HAMMER, a skilful orientalist, and formerly agent of the Austrian government, in Moldavia, has lately been sent to Paris to claim the restitution of a great part of the Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian manuscripts, taken *en masse* from the imperial library of Vienna, last summer; M. DENON having given assurances, that only such should be kept as were not to be found in the imperial library at Paris.

A remarkably large parabolic lens was recently purchased at Vienna, for the French government. It was made at Gratz, in Styria, by Rospinè, a celebrated mechanist, for some alchemists. It was not cast, but softened by heat, and bent over a parabolic mould. Several pieces were broken before he succeeded; so that it cost originally from 800 to 1200 guineas. It is three feet three inches in diameter, and of eight feet four inches focus; composed of two pieces of glass united together by an iron hoop, so as to form a hollow vessel, capable of holding eighty or ninety quarts of spirit of wine. M. JACQUIN, of Vienna, and several men of science, who witnessed the experiments, declare, that it burned a diamond in a few seconds, and fused platina in a few minutes. A button of platina, weighing twenty-nine grains, was melted by it, and made in part to boil. The diameter of the focus does not appear to exceed four lines. It weighs 550lbs. avoirdupoise.

FRANCE.

In the vestibule of the public library of Grenoble, have been placed the busts of the nine dauphins who reigned in Dauphiné.

Dr. LOUIS VALENTIN, member of the Academy and Medical Society of Mar-seilles

seilles, has publicly called upon the French nation to bestow on Dr. Edward Jenner a reward worthy of the services which he has rendered to mankind. "It is ten years," says he, "since Dr. Jenner ascertained that vaccine inoculation is a preservative against the small-pox. It is upwards of thirty since he commenced his researches into the nature of the cow-pox. It is nine since he made public that invaluable discovery; and it is seven since his practice was introduced into France. It is now spread over almost every part of the globe. Several millions have experienced its beneficial effects, and every day is marked with new and uniform success. What a debt of gratitude do we owe to the author of this new method! All nations pour forth their benedictions upon him. Every country, every city, would fain offer him a civic crown, and each individual express his gratitude. What mortal was ever more useful to society? No kind of reward, no dignity, can be an adequate compensation for such a service. The noble and generous manner in which Jenner communicated his knowledge, his solicitude to ascertain the results of his experiments, are beyond all praise. Engaged in accomplishing a great revolution in this important part of medicine, and in promoting the welfare of his fellow creatures, by a practice as simple as it was extraordinary, he thought nothing, so that he could but ultimately succeed, either of time, trouble, or the expense incurred by a very extensive correspondence. The French physicians were not the last to proclaim him the benefactor of mankind; and in this they are joined by the public opinion. The central committee of vaccination, established at Paris, under the auspices of government, observes in the report published by it in 1803: 'The committee will not conclude this sketch of its proceedings, without paying a just tribute of gratitude to Dr. Jenner, the illustrious author of this discovery, who will henceforth be numbered among those men who have done the most honor to science, and the greatest service to humanity.' The reward conferred on Jenner, by the English parliament, in 1802, though accompanied with the most gratifying expressions, is very inadequate to the incalculable advantages which will result from his discovery. If the English nation, during the reign of queen Anne, loaded the duke of Marlborough with honors; if, to reward his military achieve-

ments, they presented him with princely domains, built for him the magnificent palace of Blenheim, and erected on a hill in his park, a splendid monument, whose base, covered with inscriptions, attests his martial exploits, and whose summit is crowned with a statue of that general, there is nothing astonishing in all this. But what excites much greater surprise is, that the same nation has, since 1802, done nothing more for Jenner, except that in 1805, the lord mayor, and common council of London, bestowed on him a testimony of the public gratitude, by presenting him with the freedom of the city, in a gold box, enriched with diamonds and emblems allusive to science, 'for the salutary discovery of the vaccine inoculation, owing to his indefatigable researches.' Jenner has become the man of all nations. Like Hippocrates, he belongs to every country. His name will live to the most remote posterity. It is the present generation which owes him a great remuneration. May it be worthy of one of the fairest epochs of the world! May the French nation, which is capable of appreciating great things, not delay it too long! Induced by these considerations, I would suggest to all the societies in the French empire for promoting the advancement of the healing art, the following propositions:—1. To open, with the consent and under the patronage of government, a subscription for Dr. Jenner. 2. The committee of the central vaccine society, and the medical societies of the metropolis, should be exclusively empowered to determine the nature of the recompence to be decreed to that great man. 3. These societies might depute some of their members, to present a plan to that effect; and to obtain permission of the minister of the interior, to invite the medical societies of the departments to contribute to the present, by voluntary subscriptions. 4. Every learned society, and every individual who cultivates the healing art, should likewise be at liberty to contribute. 5. At the period fixed for closing the subscription, the committee formed by the societies of Paris, should appoint deputies to go to England, when circumstances, and the government, shall permit, to present our homage and our gratitude to Dr. Jenner. 6. The same committee should likewise determine the time and place for erecting a statue in honor of him. 7. It is to be presumed, that the medical societies will not fail to place

place the bust of Jenner beside that of Hippocrates."

ITALY.

A very simple contrivance has been invented by M. FABRONI, for transforming any good common balance into an hydrostatic balance. It is a moveable column, which, being placed in a vessel proper for the purpose, beneath any balance whatever, provided it be exact, renders it capable of giving specific gravities, without the necessity of recurring to the extraordinary and expensive methods with which the machines now called hydrostatic balances are attended.

M. GONZATTI has discovered a liquid which instantaneously extinguishes fire. The following experiments were publicly made with it at Venice. Some resin and oil were set fire to, and scarcely had a few drops of this liquid been poured on the flame, when it immediately disappeared, leaving behind not the least trace of fire. Billets of wood, besmeared with pitch and resin, and afterwards dipped in this liquid, resisted the action of the hottest fire, to which they were exposed for several hours. The inventor affirms, that a few applications of this composition to wood-work would preserve it from all danger of fire. He has not thought fit to publish the manner in which this composition is prepared; but it is probable that a solution of alum, pot-ash, and vitriol, is one of the ingredients.

By a decree of the government of Lucca, a school of sculpture is to be established at Carrara, to which will be granted revenues for founding prizes, and for assisting young sculptors.

The celebrated sculptor CANOVA has erected a funeral monument to the memory of his friend and fellow-citizen, Giovanni Volpato, an eminent engraver. It consists of a beautiful marble tablet, sculptured in demi-relievo, and representing the portrait of the artist; before him, Friendship, seated, mourns the loss

which she has sustained. The bust is placed on a cippus, or the shaft of a column, supported by a simple pedestal, and adorned with a garland. Friendship, personified under the form of a young and beautiful female, is in a pensive and sorrowful attitude. She is raising to her eyes a corner of her garment to dry her tears. The drapery is well contrived; notwithstanding its fullness, and the quantity of folds, it shows the contours of the figure. The portrait of Volpato is a striking resemblance; and the whole composition combines grace with simplicity. It is to be placed in the vestibule of the church of the Apostles.

By an imperial decree, the museum of sculpture, of Turin, is to be restored. M. SPALLA has been appointed director, and sculptor to the emperor, with a pension of 6000 francs.

AMERICA.

The following circumstance, related on the authority of an officer of his majesty's ship *Dædalus*, occurred while that vessel was lying at Samana, St. Domingo.—Early in the forenoon of 20th November, 1808, several sharks were seen swimming about the ship in expectation of prey. A hook and bait were put overboard, which one of them immediately seized with the greatest voracity. A rope being passed over its fins, it was hoisted on board by twenty men. In its maw was found a calf that had been thrown overboard a few hours before. The length, from the snout to the extremity of the tail, was ten feet, and the circumference of the body proportionate. Three others of equal size were successively caught; in the last were found sixty-two living young ones, a turkey, and a live hawk's-bill turtle, two feet six inches in length, and one foot nine inches broad; which, immediately after its release, swam about in a tub of water, apparently not in the least injured by its confinement.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Substance of a Lecture read before the Board of Agriculture, by their Secretary, on the Advantages which have resulted from the Establishment of that Institution.

AFTER observing in the introductory part of his lecture, that the

theory of this establishment was, that of concentrating in a focus the knowledge, talents, and abilities, which were scattered, in men of a certain rank, through the kingdom, Mr. Young proceeds to detail its more immediate practical purposes, and its actual benefits:—

As a board of reference, to receive requisitions

requisitions for information from the minister, or either house of parliament, the board has acted on various occasions in perfect conformity with the theory of its institution; and I need not observe how extremely necessary it is to be prepared, with this view, by having such well-arranged collections of facts, as may at once be applicable to the inquiries which may probably come from higher assemblies to this board.

Another branch of our quiescent duties, and perhaps not the least important, is that of considering the institution as an office of intelligence, for the use of individuals who desire information on any subject of rural economy. It is certainly the duty of the secretary to give at all times, and to all persons, every species of information in his power; to make whatever inquiries may be necessary, with that view; and to introduce such persons to each other, as can best supply their mutual wants: and it is no exaggeration to assert, that this has been done to the amount of some thousands of cases.

The institution was hardly established, before a severe scarcity afflicted the kingdom; and the board, with the utmost assiduity, gave an immediate attention to a subject which naturally drew upon it every eye. To answer the immediate pressure, many experiments were ordered and executed on the manufacturing of bread from every species of grain which could, by various mixtures, be made to enter into its composition. Fourscore sorts of bread were at once exhibited to the eyes of the public; and those who recollect the examination, must remember the pleasure very generally expressed at the sight of a resource which till then had been quite unknown. These experiments were registered and printed, and remain for future use.

But an object of much greater importance, also occupied the attention of the board; this was the cultivation of the immense wastes of the kingdom, by a general enclosure act. In order to ascertain the amount of these deserts, so disgraceful to the richest country in the world, inquiries were set on foot in every district, and the result produced the enormous amount of more than twenty-two millions of acres! The energy and vigour with which the president executed the wishes of the board, in making these inquiries, and in framing a bill that should remedy so great an evil, merited the highest commendation, and deserves

the gratitude of every succeeding age: though the effort unfortunately was unsuccessful; and it is lamentable to reflect, that the obstacles which arose to the measure, were aggravated in no slight degree by efforts of private interest.

The next effort to which I beg leave to call your attention, was a successful attempt to bring all the weights and measures of the kingdom under the summary jurisdiction of the magistrate. The board received ample information that the poor were defrauded in a multitude of cases, more especially in villages, by defective weights and measures, without there existing sufficient powers for the speedy application of a remedy: it requested one of its members to bring a bill into parliament to remedy the evil; this was done, and it passed into a law which has ever since been a blessing to thousands.

An act of parliament which had its origin in the board, was that which took off a preposterous duty on the import of oil-cakes from America: and another legislative measure adopted on the recommendation of the board was, the exemption from excise granted to draining tiles; an object of no slight importance, as, without this attention, the tax would have operated as a prohibition in this branch of the first of all improvements.

An object which at a very early period attracted the attention of the board, was the inquiry into the propriety of annexing land to cottages. Some persons entertaining doubts as to the general application of this system, the board adopted a measure that was founded in prudence, in order to ascertain how far this system extended, and what were its effects in situations removed from the immediate superintendence of a few humane landlords. The board, under the auspices of a noble lord, himself the beneficent patronizer of the system on his own extensive estates, dispatched a person (Mr. Gourlay) every way qualified for the employment, to ascertain all the circumstances on the spot: he was directed to proceed to Burleigh, and to follow the system wherever he found it. This he did through an extent of between seventy and eighty miles; he saw it under almost every variation of circumstance, with no other exception than that of soils too barren to support a cow. The report he made was equally curious and important:

portant: the poor people universally paid a fair rent for their land, supported themselves through the two scarcities without the smallest assistance from the parishes, and were commended by their employers as the most industrious and moral of the labouring class. The poor-rates in the districts which this system pervaded, were from three-pence to one shilling and sixpence in the pound; whereas in districts adjoining, but not under this management, they were six, seven, and ten, times as much. I will venture to assert, that had the board never performed any other service to the public than this single exertion, it would well have merited every shilling that was ever voted to it.

Their next exertion was on the subject of draining. The uncommon success which attended Mr. Elkington's practice in many considerable drainages, executed on principles unknown, or but obscurely hinted at by others, and practised by none but himself, very justly attracted the attention of the board. They proceeded in this business as they had done in every other: they began by procuring all the information that was to be had; and being well satisfied of the importance of the discovery, they recommended him to the beneficence of parliament, who voted to him one thousand pounds. But this was not all: that man, so ingenious on the spots demanding his skill, was astonishingly confused and obscure in explaining his ideas; to such a degree, indeed, that there was no slight danger of his art dying with him. To prevent this, the board employed a person of skill and ingenuity (Mr. Johnston) to take a considerable journey with Mr. Elkington, for the purpose of examining on the spot the chief drainages which had been effected, and of having the principles duly explained. The undertaking was very successful: Mr. Johnston made himself master of the art, and reported it to the board in a treatise, which has been published for perpetuating a discovery that would have been lost, but for this well-imagined precaution of the board.

The deficiency of the crops in 1799, furnished the board with another opportunity of manifesting their vigilance for the public good. On my arrival in town, the beginning of November in that year, I found the president (Lord Somerville) not returned to England from Portugal, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health; and a sufficient number of

members not attending to form a board before the adjournment, I thought it was my duty to write a letter to Mr. Pitt, to that purport in which I conceived the board would have addressed him had it assembled. I stated, from ample information, the deficiency of the late crop, which I conceived was much greater than was supposed at that time, and earnestly recommended to him, to take immediate measures for the introduction of rice from India. In March 1800, Lord Carrington was elected to the presidency, and his lordship urged to the minister the same measure. After much consideration on the subject, no remedy occurred so certain, safe, and economical, for supplying the expected deficiency, as the importation of a sufficient quantity of rice from India; from some cause or other, however, the critical period for effectual encouragement was suffered to pass by, and though a bounty on the importation was subsequently offered, the rice did not arrive till after the abundant harvest of 1801. The article, in consequence, became a mere drug, and the government was called upon to pay no less a sum than three hundred and fifty thousand pounds, to perform the parliamentary guarantee to the importers. This is sufficient to prove, that whether the board was attended to or disregarded, its merit with the public remained the same. Two millions and a half might have been saved, had the board been listened to.

On occasion of the first scarcity, the board had ample reason to be convinced of the great importance of potatoes, as a remedy for that deficiency under which the nation laboured. It was proposed at one of their meetings, to offer a premium of one thousand pounds to the person who should make the greatest exertions in that branch of cultivation; but the sum being found too great for the finances of the board, the scheme dropped, not however without some effect; for a newspaper erroneously reporting that the board had actually made the offer, occasioned exertions in various parts of the kingdom, as we afterwards found, by applications from individuals for information relative to the mode of reporting the experiments; and the meetings at that time were convinced, that had such a premium been offered, the effect of it would have been very considerable.

Another effort tending to the same end, was that of offering premiums in the

year 1805, for encouraging the culture of spring wheat: these were widely claimed, and, having been followed by many others since, have proved that the article is well established in many districts.

I come now to bring to your recollection, the method and success with which this institution obeyed a requisition from the house of lords, to inquire into, and to report, the means of breaking up certain portions of grass-land, as a remedy for scarcity, and laying them down again without injury to the proprietors. The board deliberated with great attention upon this important object, and determined, by offering considerable premiums, to call to its assistance the information of practical men in every part of the kingdom. The plan was attended with all the success that could be desired: three hundred and fifty memoirs were sent in claim of the premiums; the best of them were printed at full length, and extracts from many others, forming on the whole, a mass of full and complete information, derived from the practice and experience of men known to have been highly successful in their agricultural exertions. No subject in the whole range of agriculture was ever so fully elucidated. These memoirs further contain much other incidental matter of considerable importance; and they have, in various parts of the kingdom, been successfully acted upon. I come now to the more active exertions of the board; in which the principal feature that demands your attention, is the immense undertaking of surveying fourscore provinces; that is to say, an empire, in which no district was to be omitted from the Land's End to the Orkneys. The reports which have been already printed, from among those written ones which this measure produced, detail many particulars relating to the extent, soil, and climate, of each county; the rivers, navigations, roads, and whatever contributes to internal communication; the tenures by which landed property is possessed and occupied, including the effect of long and short leases: they describe those circumstances which demand attention in the buildings necessary to the occupation of land; they note the payments to which it is subjected in rent, tithe, and parochial taxes; they give the size of farms, and the consequences of both large and small occupations; they present a detail of enclosures, whether by private exertion or by public autho-

rity, and the consequences which have flowed from them; they describe the implements of husbandry, and mark such as merit removal from a confined district to a more general application; they enter into all the minutiae of the cultivation of arable land, and are equally attentive to the pasturage and meadows of the kingdom; they give the particulars of woods and plantations; they enter largely into the detail of the waste-lands of the kingdom, their soil, climate, and value, the improvements which have been made upon them, and others of which they are susceptible; they report upon the means used for the improvement of all the various soils, whether by draining, irrigation, paring and burning, manuring, or embanking; they describe the live-stock of the kingdom, and the great improvements which have been made in that important department; they note the price, and various other circumstances, respecting rural labour, the state of the poor, and the various efforts which have been made for ameliorating their condition; and they give such particulars relating to manufactures and commerce, as connect them with rural economy. From this detail, which does not however include the whole of the inquiries directed by the board, it must be sufficiently obvious, that these works must necessarily lay such a foundation for a scientific knowledge in every branch of agriculture, as cannot fail of diffusing a spirit of improvement through every part of the realm: this is their direct tendency; and if they should fail of effecting that object, it is not so much the fault of the works themselves, as of the neglect of those who do not sufficiently examine them. It may be asserted with equal safety, that no inquirer into the facts on which the science of political economy ought to be founded, can neglect consulting these works without manifesting an ignorance proportioned to such neglect: in fact, they may be as useful to a member of the legislature, as they ought to be to a practical farmer; and I do not found this assertion on a reference to a few of the best of these productions, but am justified in the opinion by a perusal of the worst. It must be in the recollection of many members of the house of commons, that Mr. Pitt founded many of his calculations that were brought forward in a budget, on the information derived from one of these reports.

That I do not estimate this undertaking,

ing, of surveying the whole kingdom, too highly, will appear from the eagerness with which it was imitated in other countries. In France it was begun by the Directory, and finished under the immediate orders of Buonaparté: in Russia a beginning has been made, by a report for the province of Moscow, executed by one of the reporters originally employed by this board, and in the carrying on of which no expense has been spared. General Washington, in a letter to the president, thus states his opinion of the county reports: "I have read with pleasure and approbation the work you patronize, so much to your own honour, and the utility of the public. Such a general view of the agriculture in the several counties of Great Britain, is extremely interesting, and cannot fail of being very beneficial to the agricultural concerns of your country, and to those of every other wherein they are read, and must entitle you to their warmest thanks for having set such a plan on foot, and for prosecuting it with the zeal and intelligence you do. I am so much pleased with the plan and execution myself, as to pray you to have the goodness to direct your bookseller to continue to forward them to me. When the whole are received, I will promote, as far as in me lies, the reprinting of them here. The accounts given to the British board of agriculture, appear in general to be drawn up in a masterly manner, so as fully to answer the expectations formed in the excellent plan which produced them; affording at the same time a fund of information, useful in political economy, and serviceable in all countries."

Mr. Young then specifies some of the beneficial practices in husbandry, which, from being confined to particular districts, or even to the operations of individuals, have been brought into general knowledge and adoption, by means of the printed agricultural reports. As instances of these he mentions warping; foggie certain descriptions of grasslands; sowing winter-tares on bad grasslands, as a sure means of improving them; putting in all sorts of spring corn without any spring-ploughing, upon strong or wet soils; and the use of long fresh dung, in preference to that which is rotten. He adds also the clear illustration which they have given to the advantages of drill husbandry; and points out instances in which even the agriculture of both the East and the

West Indies has received vast benefits from the exertions of the board at home. He refutes some ridiculous prejudices conceived against the board on the subjects of tithes, and of its surveys being supposed to be intended for furnishing new sources of taxation; and in the following paragraph, notices particularly one, which might perhaps have been thought to rest on a better foundation:—

Another source of obloquy, which has pressed heavier perhaps than all the rest, and especially in the minds of the inhabitants of this city, was the notion, that the board was the origin of all the endeavours to bring cattle to market in an uncommon degree of fatness. "I know nothing you have done, but to bring meat to market so fat that nobody can eat it," was an observation of a member of the house of commons. Many pamphlets, and at least forty newspapers, have shewn the same lamentable ignorance. You, gentlemen, well know, that from the first institution to the present moment, the board has never offered a single premium for, nor given its sanction to, any one measure that had the most distant tendency to such an effect. This pursuit flowed into other channels, absolutely unconnected with the board; and there you left it, in my humble opinion, with great prudence. In the premiums you have offered, in the practices you have sanctioned (they have extended no further than the two objects of soiling cattle and working oxen), you had no other view than that of increasing the live-stock of the kingdom, and consequently the quantity of meat in the market, without the smallest attention to the degree of its fatness. There is not a single measure that was ever adopted by this board, from the original establishment to the present moment, that had not a direct tendency to increase the common and wholesome food of the lower classes of the people, and to ameliorate their condition by every means that human foresight could devise.

Mr. Young concludes with observing: Upon the whole, there is no person who will give a serious consideration to the conduct of the board, but must be disposed to admit, that it is an institution which has deserved well of the public. To the farmers of the kingdom, you have made no other return for their unfounded suspicions than that which flows in a constant stream of benefits. You have made known, for the interest of all, the

advantageous practices of a few; you have sought with unvarying anxiety the means of their instruction; and thousands are enjoying at this moment the profit derived from practices, the origin of which is to them unknown. The landlords of the kingdom must be under equal obligations to an institution, whose uniform efforts tend to establish the spirit of improvement in every district of the empire. The lovers of science will rejoice to see, that the exertions of the board directly tend to give the same foundation to agricultural knowledge, which so many other efforts of the human mind have long rested upon. That you

well know how to draw wise conclusions from the premises you have created, you have given repeated and convincing proofs: no advice offered by you has been acted upon without decided success; none has been rejected without the mischief coming in full relief to the eye of the politician: you would have remedied one former scarcity, and you would have absolutely prevented another; should a third afflict the kingdom, and insufficient remedies be applied, not a shadow of blame can rest on this institution, which has pointed out those lines of conduct which experience has proved to be effective.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Twelve Songs, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp. Composed and dedicated to the Marquis of Huntly, by John Ross, esq. of Aberdeen. 10s. 6d.

THE talent, science, and variety, displayed in this collection, will not fail to attract the attention of the lovers of good vocal composition. The melodies are in general natural and smooth in their construction; and the accompaniment is calculated to heighten and enforce the effect. The air beginning with "Supremely blest those hours of youth;" "While many a fond and blooming maid;" "O cease with soft soul-melting strain;" "Why dost thou weep, O gentle lady?" are impressively pathetic, and evince a feeling and taste not generally indulged to the heart and mind.

Trois Duos Concertants pour la Harp et le Piano-forte. Composé et dédié à Lady Mildmay, par I. L. Dussek, esq. 7s.

This work is to appear in three numbers, the first of which is before us, and contains one complete duo. Mr Dussek withholds none of his vivid imagination and brilliant execution from his *Duos Concertants*. They appear in each of the movements with a grace and a spirit highly favorable to their proudest powers. In a word, the passages are original, and conceived with vigor; while the union of the two instruments is every where conducted with a skill and cunning, which must conciliate the scientific, and delight the amateur.

Six Italian Arietts, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to the Chevalier la Cainea, by B. Asioli, esq. Composer and Music Director at the Royal Court of Milan. 7s.

These arietts are written in a highly-finished style. The ideas are every where distinguished by their delicacy, pathos, or spirit, and the accompaniment is rich and appropriate. The introductory recitations are forcibly impressing, and exhibit the modulation of a real master.

"The wild Glen where bideth my Love," a Glee, for two Sopranos and a Bass. Composed by John Clarke, Mus. Doc. Cantab. 11s. 6d.

This glee, which is set a ballata, forming a harmonized ballad of two verses, is perfectly simple in its construction, yet possesses much interest, while it evinces a taste in conception, and a judgment in expression, only found in the productions of the real master. The flat ninth at the words "the dark turbid waters" is happily appropriate; and the general sentiment of the poet is well consulted.

"Soft as the Silver ray that sleeps," (Count Morano's Song in Udolpho.) Composed by Doctor John Clarke, of Cambridge. 5s.

The melody Dr. Clarke has given to "Count Morano's song," has the merit of being perfectly analogous to the style of the words. The passages flow with a still smoothness that bespeaks great favor in expression; and the piano-forte accompaniment and symphonies are elegant and judicious.

"*Vel cor piu non mi Sento.*" Sung by Signora Catalan, at the King's Theatre. Arranged for the Piano-forte, by I. Mazzinghi, esq. 2s. 6d.

This celebrated air forms, by Mr. Mazzinghi's judicious treatment, an excellent subject for a piano-forte exercise. The variations with which he has so ingeniously enriched it, greatly enhance the value of the publication (especially to practitioners), and set both the taste and skill of the composer in the fairest point of view.

A Selection of the most admired and original German Waltzes, never before published. Adapted for the Harp and Piano forte. Dedicated to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, by Edward Jones, Harp-Master and Bard to the Prince of Wales. 7s. 6d.

These waltzes, which are forty-nine in number, are selected with taste. They are, for the most part, short, simple, and pleasing, and will well serve the purpose which we should suppose Mr. Jones chiefly had in view, that of agreeably leading the juvenile finger through the first stages of practice.

Morgiana. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte. 1s. 6d.

This little rondo is arranged with tolerable address. Its principal recommendation however, will be the simplicity and ease of its style, which render it an eligible school exercise. Though short, its subject gives it interest; and the digressive matter does not lead the ear astray.

Number I. of Vive la Dance, a Selection of the most admired Country Dances, arranged as Duets for two Performers on one Piano forte. By eminent Authors. 2s.

The present duett is arranged by Mr. Blewitt. The two parts lie well for the hands, and combine with good effect.

As far as we are enabled to judge by the merits of the sample before us, "*Vive la Dance*" will form a useful little work for young practitioners on the instrument for which it is intended.

Morgiana in Ireland, a favorite Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, b, I. Blewitt. 1s. 6d.

The ease and simplicity of this arrangement of "*Morgiana in Ireland*," will not fail to recommend it to the attention of those piano-forte practitioners who have not passed the earlier stages of execution. The passages are well turned, and every way calculated to improve the finger of the tyro.

Tyrolese March and Rondo, for the Piano-forte. Composed by Mr. Holst. 2s.

This "*Tyrolese march*" is conceived with spirit, and the rondo is founded on a subject as pleasing as it is original. Simplicity of style and ease of execution appear to have been Mr. Holst's chief objects; and these, it is no compliment to say, he has well attained.

The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, numbers of the vocal works of Handel, with a separate accompaniment for the organ or piano-forte, have appeared since we last noticed this elegant and useful work, and continue to exhibit the spirit and liberality of the publishers, Messrs. Button and Whitaker, as well as the taste and judgment of the conductor, Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. The frontispieces to *Alexander's Feast*, and the Oratorio of *Saul*, are remarkably well designed, as well as finely executed: and in an address to the subscribers attached to the seventh number, the proprietors promise a highly-finished engraving with the *Messiah*, from an exquisite original *Ecce Homo*, by Carlo Dolci.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communication of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under cover to the Care of the Publisher.

Telemachus and Mentor discovered by Calypso on the Shores of her Island; painted by R. Westall, R. A. engraved by Edward Scriven, historical engraver to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; and published by Clay and Scriven, Ludgate-hill, London.

IN this picture Calypso is standing on the shore, looking at her visitors with troubled doubt; Telemachus is on one

knee at her feet, in an attitude of awe and veneration. Mentor stands with downcast eyes, as reflecting on the consequences of landing on the shores of this dangerous goddess, and fearing the infatuation of his youthful charge. A distant rolling sea and cloudy horizon on one side, and the dashing surf on the other, complete this excellent composition. Calypso is painted above the usual

usual stature of females, according to the opinions of the ancients of their deities; her dress is light and elegant, her face beautiful, and her whole form lucid and shining. The figure of Mentor is grand and imposing; his drapery broad and well cast, consisting of few simple folds: the expression of his face precisely that of the poet's description. Telemachus's is that of an ardent youth struck with the graces of the beautiful goddess; his attitude and action bespeak his meaning, and his doubt of her mortality: "O vous, qui que vous soyez, mortelle ou déesse."—"Ayez pitié de nos malheurs; et si vous savez, ô déesse, ce que les destinées ont fait pour sauver ou pour perdre Ulysse, daignez en instruire son fils Télémaque." The landscape, sea, and other accessories of the picture, are appropriate and well designed, and the whole picture is altogether worthy of the pencil of Westall. The engraving is in a mixt manner of the stroke and dot, and is beautifully executed; the drawing is correct, the faces and extremities delicately stippled, and the foliage, sea, and coarser draperies, forcibly marked with the line; and there is a depth and strength of colour and vigorous effect in this print that is seldom witnessed in so large a one (the size of the Storm in Harvest) in this manner. Mr. Scriven, whose abilities in this line of art are fully acknowledged, has seldom exerted his talents with such effect as in the print now before us, and which deserves a place in every collector's portfolio.

Six Prints, illustrative of Marmion, a poetical Tale, by Walter Scott, esq. drawn by Richard Westall, R. A. engraved by Charles Heath, and published by John Sharpe, Piccadilly.

Our limits this month do not admit of an ample detail of the subjects of this interesting set of prints; they are designed in the usual tasteful manner of Westall; and the engravings in the stroke or line manner by C. Heath, are in the same style of excellence that distinguish his other works.

Exhibition of the Works of British Artists, placed in the Gallery of the British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom, for Exhibition and Sale, Pall Mall, 1810.

This is the fifth exhibition of this useful and patriotic society, and although it may be doubted, whether they have forwarded the fine arts of England or no, it is certain they have contributed to the comforts and pecuniary remuneration of

some of the British artists. Grand works have not been produced by the efforts of this society; on the contrary, some of the greatest works of the English school have been returned on the hands of the artists, and they have either declined exhibiting, or have turned their hands to more fashionable, and consequently more saleable, productions. This is the cause of the prevalence of fancy works and cabinet-sized pictures in this exhibition, and the paucity of historical productions. The fault, however, does not lie with the society so much as with the public or the purchasers; the society endeavour, collectively, to produce historical painters by premiums; but, individually, they seem more anxious to model the English school of art after the Dutch than the Roman schools; yet, although this exhibition will not place the British school in the highest class of art in the eye of the discriminating critic, yet, in the class it does belong to, it ranks very high.

As is to be expected, many of the pictures are from the last exhibition of the Royal Academy, and most of the new historical ones are for the premiums offered by the society, who, very properly, have not decided on the best previous to the exhibition; which prejudices the public mind against the unsuccessful pictures, whatever positive merit, when removed from the competition, they may possess.

NORTH ROOM, WEST SIDE.

No. 1. *An Elder Vestal attending the sacred Fire.* J. F. Rigaud, R. A.

A plain unaffected picture, possessing few faults, and no prominent beauties.

2. *Themistocles taking Refuge at the Court of Admetus.* H. Corbould.

A creditable specimen of youthful ability in the higher walk of art; the drawing academical and correct.

3. *Taking down from the Cross.* Joseph Barney.

A bold attempt, and with some success.

4. *Samson breaking his Bonds.* G. F. Joseph.

The drawing of this picture is good, but rather wanting in expression and force.

5. *The Evening Prayer.* H. Singleton.

A picture of a class which the old critics termed conversation-pieces. Mr. Singleton's style of colouring is better adapted, from its ideal nature, to the grand

grand than the familiar: it is not sufficiently natural.

7. *The Pinch of Snuff.* M. W. Sharp.

A picture of the same class. The subject is a collation, with a lady singing and accompanying herself on the lute; an old man appears in an extacy of delight, while a young man is waggishly offering a boy a pinch of snuff, who is sneezing, and interrupting the performance. The story is well told; the costume (Spanish) forms richly; it is delicately painted, and highly finished. The architectural back-ground is well executed, but is not characteristic of the country or the scene.

9. *A Herd attacked by Lions; one of the compartments of the Shield of Achilles.* Hom. *Iliad*, book xviii. R. Westall, R. A.

This picture was in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy; its merits therefore are before the public. The colouring is splendid, the composition grand, and the execution bold and vigorous.

32. *The Assassination of Dentatus.* B. R. Haydon.

This picture was also noticed in the review of the last exhibition of the Royal Academy.—*Vide Mon. Mag.* for June, 1809.

36. *Christ blessing Little Children.* H. Howard, R. A.

An excellent picture, combining truth and simplicity.

49. *Henry and Emma.* S. Woodforde, R. A.

This picture, from one of the most affecting poems in the English language, is treated with much natural expression; the colouring is good, the chiaroscuro bold and vigorous; and the whole has a strong sunny appearance, but rather too hard and decisive: the tints should be more broken.

52. *The Death of Marmion.* J. Pocock.

There is a sober serious tone of colour over this picture that is not inappropriate to the subject; but there appears in it a want of that study, without which no artist can arrive beyond mediocrity.

53. *Alcestis, the Wife of Admetus, brought from the Infernal Regions, and restored to him by Hercules.* R. Cook.

An excellent design, from one of the most interesting fables of antiquity, and

treated with that fidelity to the story that makes an historical picture most valuable; the grouping is the worst part of the picture, the figures being too much divided; the expression is natural and affecting; the drawing and costume faithful and elegant; and the architectural back-ground characteristic and well painted.

57. *The Citizens of Calais delivering their Keys to Edward III.* W. Hilton.

This picture is of a very superior class and contains many excellencies: the expression of Edward and his queen, are historically true, but the king's attitude is rather too theatrical; the humble postures of the citizens compose well for the grouping, but are unfortunately not true: there is much force and spirit in the handling, and a feeling of true and genuine coloring.

61. *Paulo and Francesco; from the Inferno of Dante.* A. J. Oliver, A. R. A.

The drawing and coloring of this picture are not amiss, but the character is common place.

64. *Themistocles taking refuge at the Court of Admetus.* H. Sass.

There is much good coloring and correct imagination in this picture thrown away upon feeble drawing and incorrect perspective; a little more study and attention, with some alteration that such a revision would suggest, would make this a good picture. (To be continued.)

INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Academy will open for the reception of original works of art for the ensuing exhibition, on the 5th and 6th of this month, and the exhibition will commence on the 10th. Many fine pictures are in preparation; and report speaks favorably of this approaching annual display of the talents of the British school.

Mr. Fuseli has just completed a course of admirable lectures on the Principles and Practice of Painting, in the Royal Academy, which have been numerous attended, and received with that attention and applause, which must ever accompany the forcible doctrines of this powerful critic.

The Water Color Exhibition opens the beginning of May. As does also the annual Exhibition of Works of Art at Edinburgh.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN MURRAY'S and MR. ADAM ANDERSON'S (EDINBURGH), for a *Portable Stove or Furnace*.

THE object of this invention is to distribute the heat more equally than can be done by stoves now in common use. The stove may be manufactured from forged, or cast, or plate iron, and it is so contrived as to avoid the unpleasant smells which are often produced by common stoves. It is moreover so constructed, that the air, if necessary, may be brought from the external atmosphere, so as to produce ventilation as well as warmth. It consists of an upright circular stove, such as may be seen in many churches and other public buildings, to which is attached a funnel, or chimney, for carrying off the smoke; there are also registers, ash-pit, grate, &c. as are usual in such cases. But this is covered with a case similar in shape to the original stove, only much larger, to leave a considerable space for the generation of hot air, which hot air may, by means of pipes, be carried in any direction, so as to give an equable warmth to the apartments into which they are conducted. A stove of this construction is said to be well adapted to the warming and ventilation of churches, public rooms, halls, stair-cases, and, by means of tubes connected with it, any apartments of houses; and it will also be useful in ventilating and heating ships and manufactories, drying different articles of manufacture, ventilating mines, and for other purposes.

MR. JOHN MANTON'S (DOVER-STREET,) for an *improved Lock for Guns and Pistols*.

This invention is explained by the figures attached to the specification. The hammer acts downwards, and opens that side of the pan nearest the cock to admit the sparks of the prime. The hammer returning to its jointing fills up the opening in the pan, and it is furnished with a strong steel pan, fastened by a stud in the back, and a small screw through the hammer. At the end of the hammer face, nearest the pan, is a small groove or notch, sunk in the hammer to carry off any wet that may come down upon it. The hammer is fixed to the plate by the same screw that fastens the hammer-spring on the inside. The hole in the shank of the hammer being screwed, it turns on the hammer-springs

which comes through the plate about three-eighths of an inch. On the inside of the hammer-spring there is a projection one-fourth of an inch long, which comes through a square hole in the plate into a hole in the shank of the hammer, and forces it to return to its jointing with the pan, when the lock is brought to half-cock. The cock is flat on the inside, and is barely one-eighth of an inch thick. It passes between the plate and the hammer when it comes down. The jaws project outwards to answer the hammer. A bulge is left on the breast of the cock to render the fitting of the squares of the tumbler more strong and perfect. When the lock is struck down, the flint comes in contact with the hammer-face, near the end, and forces it down sufficiently to admit the sparks into the pan. The inside of the pan is round, and the same size from end to end. About one-third is cut out to receive part of the hammer. The main-spring has a stud like others. The end of the stud side is bevelled to fit under the end of the nib, by which it is prevented from rising. The crane of the tumbler has a roller in the end, on which the main-spring acts. The bridle has a strong leg on the inside, with a round stud, which fits into the plate near the sear-nose, to prevent it from twisting when the tumbler comes in contact with the eye to stop the cock. The sear acts on the tumbler in the usual way, but the shank is nearly vertical instead of horizontal. The sear-spring acts on a shoulder, left on the outside of the sear for that purpose, and forces the sear-nose to the tumbler. The pan of this lock is primed from the touch-hole by the compression of the air in loading.

The following are described as the principal advantages derived from this lock: 1. The pan being solid with the plate at top, protects the prime from wet. 2. The hammer opening downwards, and the flint acting in a direct line with the pan, the sparks communicate quicker to the prime. 3. The hammer returns to its jointing with the pan when the lock is brought to half-cock without any additional trouble to the user. 4. The lowness and compactness of the lock altogether render it much less difficult to protect from wet, and much less liable to accidents by catching, in cover shooting, than locks of the present construction.

MR. GEORGE POCCOCK'S (BRISTOL), *for an invention of Geographical Slates for the construction of maps.*

The invention consists in drawing and conducting the lines of latitude and longitude, or other material lines or projections, according to the kinds of maps required, on the substance commonly known by the appellation of slates; which lines shall serve as guides to learners of geography to sketch the relative situations of different parts and kingdoms of the world. Attached to the specification is a drawing of the lines that are proper to be drawn and indented on a slate, for the scholar to prepare a map of the eastern and western hemispheres. Slates for forming maps of the several quarters of the world, or any parts of it, are to be prepared with appropriate lines according to the nature of the map required. The method of drawing these lines, says the patentee, "is to take a thin plate of metal, or other suitable substance, upon which I mark the longitudinal lines of the globe, and cut out the space desired between the two middle ones, leaving the space on each side solid. I then cut out spaces between the next two on each side, and so proceed, leaving an alternate space solid and open till I have finished one hemisphere. This plate will then serve as a ruler or guide, by which the longitudinal lines may be drawn and indented on the slate by a sharp-pointed tool, or other proper instrument." The lines of latitude may be made in the same way by another plate cut out in a similar manner.

MR. JOHN DUMBELL'S (WARRINGTON), *for new Methods of Flax Spinning, &c.*

Instead of preserving the vegetable fibres, or staple thereof, as long as possible, and spinning the same in the usual method, Mr. Dumbell cuts them into such lengths as shall render them fit to be manufactured by the machinery now used for spinning cotton. The common agricultural instrument called the chaff-cutter, he finds very well adapted to his purpose, but with some variations in the structure. Thus he finds it necessary to support the flax by a thin stratum of straw, or rushes, or reeds: or he makes the delivering parts of the containing box, not of an angular, but circular or curved form: or he so constructs the machine, that the cutting-stroke shall be made upwards and not downwards, as is usually the case; or he makes the cutter of extraordinary strength and thickness, in order that the edge thereof may not

spring or give way, and he causes the same to act by moving in close and very fair contact with a face of iron or steel, or other fit material, and he protrudes the flax to be cut through one or more apertures in the said face; and in order more effectually to open, divide, and separate, the said vegetable fibres or staple, and to render the same finer, more soft, and flexible, than can with facility be effected in the usual methods of working the long uncut fibres, or staple, he works them by pounding, beating, bruising, stamping, or rolling; and also by steeping, macerating, digesting, boiling, spreading, opening, exposing, or bleaching. The flax being so prepared, it is treated in the same way as cotton is usually treated in the manufacture thereof, and the flax is spun in the cotton-spinning engines. These methods are applied to flax, silk, wool, cotton, hemp, tow, and such other bodies as afford a fibre or staple fit to be spun and manufactured into price goods; and according to the nature of the produce intended for the market, the materials are mixed, united, or combined, and worked together in various proportions: and the operation of spinning flax, as thus described, is much facilitated by an admixture of cotton, or of silk, or of wool; and the fibres of flax are rendered fitter for spinning, by subjecting the carded material to strong pressure, with or without the application of heat at the same time, by means of presses, cylinders, or other instruments. Mr. Dumbell re-fabricates the said produce, and re-produces a new body, or material, from any other article composed of fibres, and worn, cut, or divided into tatters, or fragments; and in such re-fabrication, he cuts the produce into portions or shreds, or, if need be, into short pieces, and reduces the same to a loose staple fit for spinning, by one or more of the mechanical operations described in his specification, or by such well-known methods of mechanical treatment, as may be best suited to the materials.

MR. JOHN JOKES'S (BIRMINGHAM), *for improvements in the manufacturing of Skelps for Fire-arms.*

The principle of this invention consists in the manufacturing iron skelps, by rolling or otherwise making plates of iron in a taper form, sufficiently large to be divided into several of them, and so that, when cut into skelps, the grain or fibres of the iron may be drawn transversely in every skelp, instead of longitudinally, as by the forge hammer, which is the pre-

sent mode of manufacturing them. The manner of performing the operation is thus described and directed: "Take a slab, or piece of iron, in a wedge-like, or other convenient form, the length of which must be in proportion to the length of the skelps required; and the weight, according to the number of skelps desired to be cut out of each plate. Heat the slab, or piece of iron, to the usual degree of heat observed in rolling plates of iron; then, with the common apparatus in general use for rolling plate iron, form it into a plate thicker at one edge and side than the other, which thickness must be according to the sort of skelps wanted. The thick edge and taper-like form will be best produced by reducing the circumference of one end of one roller, or one end of each roller, a few inches in the longitudinal direction of it, or them, according to the sort of skelps wanted; or nearly the same effect may be produced with a pair of rollers, of equal diameter throughout, by giving one end of the upper roller more liberty than the other. The plate of iron is then to be cut or divided into skelps, or strips for skelps, longitudinally from the thin to the thick edge, or from the thick to the thin edge. But to prevent waste in cut-

ting or dividing the plates into skelps of the form wanted, they may be cut or divided into strips about the width of the muzzle, or fore end, of the skelp; in which case the plate must be formed somewhat thicker on the thick side and edge, in order to admit of the strips being a little widened by a forge or tilt-hammer, or by any other means. Where it may not be convenient to roll the plate wide enough to form the skelps in one length, it may be done in two or more parts, and joined in the welding of the barrel, or in the skelp form. The barrels manufactured from these skelps, I find to be more clear, and more free from grays or flaws, which I conceive arises from the great pressure and quickness of the heavy rollers upon the iron, in so hot a state, forcing the pure metallic particles to cohere more closely than can be effected by the partial strokes of the tilt-hammer upon the iron less hot; and by the grain or fibres being, by this process, laid round, parallel with the edge of the breech, they partake, in some degree, of the nature of what are termed twisted barrels, gain a considerable addition of strength, and consequently stand proof with less risque of bursting."

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of February to the 20th of March, 1810.

RHEUMATIC affections, more particularly of the face and neck, have of late been very general. The weather of February, March, and April, is especially calculated to generate this species of complaint. Even a still further progress in the year, when "Winter lingers on the lap of May," will produce scarcely any apparent diminution in the prevalence of rheumatism. But a disease of much graver aspect, and attended with more solemn consequences, not unfrequently owes its birth, as well as its mournful termination, to the influence of the present season. It may be regarded as the seed-time of consumption; and what originates in one spring, the succeeding will probably ripen, if intermediate care be not taken to destroy its root, or to restrain its growth, into a full and fatal maturity. The vernal period, which is usually painted by poets as luxuriant in delights, will be found, in this country at least, to be far more abundantly productive of disaster and disease.

The physical patient ought more particularly at this crisis of the year, to be treated with all the delicacy and care which are due to a hot-house plant.

Common as it is, nothing surely can be more cruel and absurd, than to send, in contempt, as it were, of our unsparing and changeful climate, persons far advanced in the alarming symptoms of hectic, from their own warm and comfortable habitations, to undergo the last struggles of nature, in cheerless and ill accommodated lodgings on the coast, or at some fashionable watering-place. Victims already about to sink under the pressure of an inexorable malady, they are urged from the shelter of a domestic roof, not upon a mission of health, but upon a melancholy pilgrimage to a distant grave. These travellers to the tomb, cannot fail to be precipitated in their descent to it, by exertions thus imposed upon them, so disproportionate to the feebleness of their frame, and by an unavoidable exposure, during their ill-advised journey, to the ungenial severity, or uncertain vicissitudes, of atmospheric temperature.

How few of such unhappy exiles from home, are destined to retrace their steps!

—*Vestigia nulla retrorsum.*

March 25, 1810. J. REID.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

ALPHABETICAL

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of February and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parenthesis.)

- ALDRIDGE John, Bowling street, Westminster, tailor, (Fyett, Milbank street)
- Allen John, Great Sutton street, Clerkenwell, surveyor. (Goodman, Bridge street, Blackfriars)
- Baker James, Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury, merchant. (Tilson, Chatham place, blackfriars)
- Ballard John, Birmingham, coal and corn-dealer. (Rut-son, Welklofe square)
- Barlow Thomas, Strand, mercer. (Beetham, Souverie street)
- Barnes James, New Markon, York, linen draper. (Lambert, Gray's inn, and Walker, Malton)
- Barron Thomas, Great St. Thomas Aposle, warehouseman. (Foulkes, Longdill, and Beckitt, Holborn court, Gray's inn)
- Bear John, Sudbury, Suffolk, butcher. (Frost, Sudbury, and Faltbank, Ely place)
- Bendy Simon, Bow Common, Middlesex, soap-maker. (Smith and Henderson, Leman street, Goodman's fields)
- Bennet William, Ludworth, Derby, victualler. (Baddel y, Stockport, and Milne, and Parry, Temple)
- Birch John, and Luer Luerion, Hoxton, color-manufacturers. (Bussen and son, Crown court, Aldersgate street)
- Bishop Joseph, jun. Shadwell, victualler. (Hill, Shadwell)
- Brooker John, Whitechurch, Salop, shoemaker. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, and Watson, Whitechurch)
- Brown Thomas, Shoreditch, Blackman street, Southwark, mercer. (Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn)
- Burton John, Manchester, inn keeper. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane)
- Butcher William, Brighton, plumber. (Goode, Howland street, Fitzroy square)
- Chapman Richard, Thatcham, Berks, shop-keeper. (Biggs, Reading, and Eyre, Gray's inn square)
- Clayton Jeremiah, jun. Leeds, woolstapler
- Clifton William, Lawrence lane, wine and spirit merchant. (Allingham, St. John's square)
- Clive Theophilus, and Samuel Richardson, Tokenhouse yard, merchants. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thompson, Throgmorton street)
- Coe John, Shire, near Guilford, tanner. (Booth, Fenchurch buildings, London)
- Cooper Joseph, Chester, wheelwright. (Orrod, Liverpool, and Cooper and Lowe, Chancery lane)
- Cowgill Joseph, Henry Sandiford, and John Barlow, Manchester, calico printers. (Swale and Heelis, Staple's inn, and Nabb, Manchester)
- Cox William Charles, Nether Knutsford, Chester, inn keeper. (Turnville, Knutsford, and Wright and Pickering, Temple)
- Croudace John, Hull, cheesefactor. (Anderson, Hull, and Ellis, Cursthorpe street)
- Curtis Mary, East Coker, Somerset, twine-spinner. (Watts, Yeovil, and King, Bedford row, London)
- Daniels Joseph, Manchester, and John, Liverpool, dealers in earthen ware. (Davies, Liverpool, and Meddowcroft, Gray's inn)
- Davey, Edward William, Rotherhithe, ship joiner. (Shepherd, Southwark)
- Davies Thomas, Tarvin, Cheshire, corn factor. (Garner, Esq. Chester, and Huxley, Temple)
- Davies Thomas, Chester, glover. (Gärner, jun. Chester, and Huxley, Temple)
- Davis John, Church lane, St. George's in the East, horse dealer. (Davies, Lothbury)
- Davis John, Merthyr Tydvi, Glamorgan, Druggist. (Meyrick, Merthyr Tydvi, and Jenkins, James and Abbotts, New inn)
- Davidson John, New Brentford, linen draper. (Tilson, Chatham place, Blackfriars)
- DeGwish Margaret, late of Llanabhar, Merioneth, but now in Lancaster Castle, merchant. (Humphryes, Chester, and Blackstock, London)
- Dove James, Wexham House, Bucks, and Blandford street, London, money scrivener and brick maker. (Mayhew, Chancery lane)
- Dowling Jonathan, Harwich, grocer. (Reeve, Ely, and Taylor, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane)
- Drakerford Arthur, Colchill, Warwick, butcher. (Kinderley, Long, and Ime, Gray's inn, or Palmer, Colchill)
- Edwards George, Wotton under Edge, Gloucester, shoe maker. (James, Gray's inn square)
- Fleming John, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. (Milne, Sergeant, and Milne, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple)
- Foster Robert, Eden Cottage, Kingland road, silkman. (Gregory, Wax-chandler's Hall, Maiden lane, Cheap-side)
- Fowler Thomas, Tiverton, shop keeper. (Rendell, Tiverton, and Iys, Tooke's court, Chancery lane)
- Franco Moses, Spita square, insurance broker. (Livingston, Fenchurch buildings)
- Gaffney Michael, Liverpool, cotton merchant. (Avison, Liverpool)
- Garnett John, and Christian Frederic Speyer, Huddersfield, merchants. (Batty, Chancery lane, and Batty, Huddersfield)
- Gayleard John, Richmond, Surrey, smith and farrier. (Limpson, Great Suffolk street, Southwark)
- Grove James, Great May's buildings, St. Martin's lane, dairy-man. (Cunningham, New North street, Red Lion square)
- Hall Richard, Liverpool, grocer. (Woods, Liverpool, and Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)
- Harrison John, Stoke upon Trent, potter. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court, and Vernon, Stone)
- Hask William, Hampstead, haberdasher. (Cuppige, Jerrayn street)
- Heaver Thomas, St. James's market, poultryer. (Kayll, Newington Butts)
- Herbert William, jun. Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, draper. (Taylor, Manchester)
- Herve Henry, Cheapside, jeweller. (Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn)
- Hewitt Gideon, Southmolton street, tailor. (Newcomb, Piccadilly)
- Hewson Robert, Robert Higgin, and Joseph Hett, Ilkworth, calico-printers. (Holmes and Lowden, Clement's inn)
- Hills Osborn, Shoreditch, cheesefmonger. (Adams, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury)
- Hinde John, Charles Pratt Wyatt, and Thomas Keyse, Horslydown, lead manufacturers. (Nind, Throgmorton street)
- Hobbes Thomas Raphael, Mary le bone park, music seller. (Tatham, Craven street)
- Hole William, Islington, apothecary. (Edwards, Symond's inn)
- Houlden Thomas, Spilsby, Lincoln, maltster. (Walker, Spilsby, and Amici, Sion College Gardens, Alder-mansbury)
- Howel Parry, London road, Southwark, haberdasher. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Throgmorton street)
- Hudson John Banuifer, Hackney Grove, and Old City Chambers, merchant. (Kearsey, Bishopsgate street)
- Ibbetson George, sen. and jun. Huddersfield, ironfounders. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court, and Wadsworth, Mill Bridge, near Leeds)
- Jackon William, Clayton Well, Yorkshire, money scrivener. (Scholey, Horbury, and Sykes, and Knowles, New inn)
- Jackon John Hardy, Seiby, York, master mariner. (Prickett's, Hule, and Watkins, Lincoln's inn)
- Johnson Thomas, Macclesfield, victualler. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, and Chetham, Stockport)
- Jones Inigo Charles, New Tothill street, Westminster, victualler. (Phillipson and brewer, Staples inn)
- Keyse Thomas and Charles Pratt Wyatt, Langbourn Ward Chambers, merchants. (Hodgson, Surry street, Strand)
- Lamb John, Shepton Mallet, dyer. (Blandford, Temple, and Miller, Shepton Mallet)
- Leeds Solomon, Great Maffingham, Norfolk, miller. (Trenchard, Swaffham)
- Lifford William, Shadwell high street, rope maker. (Nind, Throgmorton street)
- Lindsay Alexander, and James Irvine, Manchester, dealers in cotton goods. (Clough, Manchester, and Edge, King's Bench Walks, Temple)
- Lye George, and Edmund Leigh L. Bath, common carriers. (Salmon, Devizes, and Blake and White, Ely street, Strand)
- Marshall Charles, Vinegar yard, Hermondsey, worsted manufacturer. (Morton, Gray's inn square)
- Marshall Christopher, Little Hermitage street, sail maker. (Wilde, jun. Cable street, Falcon square)
- Maxted John, Little Earl street, victualler. (Whitton, Great James street)
- McKenzie William, Covent garden, merchant. (Forbes and Pocock, Ely place)
- Mountford John, Worcester, woollen draper. (Godson, Tenbury, and Radely, Seile street, Lincoln's inn)
- Nockold James, Colchester, hat manufacturer. (Deacon, Norwich, and Winders, son, and Hollaway, Chancery lane)
- Pagett William, Aldenham Wood Farm, Heits, cyder merchant. (Long, Temple)
- Pajot Charles, Birmingham, pork butcher. (Barker and Unett, Birmingham, and Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn)
- Parker Henry, Halifax, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thompson, Copthall court)
- Payne James, Swinham, Essex, clothes-salesman. (Coote, Austin friars)
- Phillips William, Brighton, carpenter and builder. (Brooker and Combach, Brighton, and Barber, Chancery lane)
- Phillips John, East Stonehouse, Devon, mason. (Montflower, Levenshire street, London)
- Plimpton John, William Goddard, and James Plimpton, Wood street, Cheapside, watchmakers. (Fulton, Walbrook)
- Pocock William, North Petherton, Somerset, horse dealer. (Boys, Bridgewater, and Blake, Cook's court, Carey street)
- Powles Thomas, Hoarwithy, Herefordshire, flax dresser. (Chilton, Lincoln's inn, and Okey, Gloucester)
- Price Rice, and William Green, Billon, merchants. (Cak-jey, Cannon street)

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

GERMANY.

On the occasion of Hanover being occupied by the troops of his majesty the king of Westphalia, the following proclamation was issued in his majesty's name:

HANOVERIANS!—The emperor, my exalted brother, has transferred to me by a convention concluded at Paris on the 14th January of this year, all his rights and claims on your country, and incorporated it with my kingdom. His deputies have delivered it to me, and I this day take possession of it. You are henceforth to enjoy the invaluable advantage of being relieved from the painful state of uncertainty in which you have hitherto lingered, and for ever united with a state, which for the future will secure you against all attacks of continental powers, and which will also know how to protect you from insults which might be attempted in the course of a maritime war; the misery and wretchedness to which you have hitherto been exposed, cannot but render you more thankful for the happiness and tranquillity which you are now to enjoy. Your loyalty and your good sentiments are known. I depend on your attachment; the esteem and regard which your king will ever entertain for you, are the surest pledges of his unwearied solicitude to promote your prosperity and welfare, by every means which he has in his power. I entertain the pleasing hope, that you, on your part, will never frustrate the confidence which I place in you, nor destroy the brilliant prospect which now opens to your view.

Given in our Royal Palace, in Cassel, the 1st March, 1810.

JEROME NAPOLEON.

HOLLAND.

Letter from the King to the Legislative Body.

GENTLEMEN.—I have been disappointed in my expectation of being enabled to return before the 1st of January. From the annexed documents, contained in the *Moniteur* of yesterday (the 31st of January), you will perceive that the result of our affairs is connected with the conduct of the English government.

The regret which I have felt has been considerably increased upon reading the unjust accusation made against us, of having betrayed the cause of the Continent, that is, of having been unfaithful to our engagements; and I write this letter to you, to diminish the impression which so unjust and astonishing an accusation must make upon your hearts, as well as upon the heart of every true Hollander.

Whilst, during the four years that have elapsed since the commencement of my reign, the nation, and you in particular, called to watch over her interests, have borne with so

much difficulty and distress, but, at the same time with so much resignation, the doubling of the imposts, so considerable an augmentation of the public debt, and armaments so great and so disproportionate to the population and means of the kingdom; we little thought that we should have been accused of having violated our engagements, and of not having done enough, at a moment when the state of maritime affairs operates upon us with a greater pressure than upon all other countries collectively, and when, to complete our misfortunes, we are besides compelled to sustain a blockade upon the continent.

It is the heartfelt consciousness of these considerations, gentlemen, which should lead us to the exercise of patience, until the moment when the justice of his majesty the emperor, my brother, shall make reparation for a charge which we have so little deserved.

I cannot ascertain how long I may yet be prevented from gratifying the first and most anxious of my wishes, namely, that of returning to my capital, and seeing myself in the midst of you at this difficult and critical juncture.

But however distant that period may be, be assured that nothing can alter my affection for the nation, and my attachment to her interests, nor lessen you in my esteem and confidence.

LOUIS.

Paris, February 1, 1810.

In a letter from the duke de Cadore (Champagny), the French minister for foreign affairs, to the Dutch minister, announcing the resolutions of Buonaparte concerning the annexation of Holland to France, the writer observes:

If these determinations are contrary to the views of the people of Holland, the emperor is certainly sorry for it, and has adopted this course with great regret. But the unrelenting destiny which presides over the affairs of this world, and which chooses that men should be governed by events, obliges his majesty to follow up with firmness those measures of which the necessity has been demonstrated to him, without suffering himself to be turned aside by secondary considerations.

The duke then takes a review of the public events of the last two years; excuses the conduct of his master, in issuing the Berlin and Milan decrees, as having been called for by the tyranny of England on the seas; observes, that this measure, which compelled the shutting of the Dutch ports against English commerce, was so contrary to the ancient habits of the people, as to create an opposition between Holland and France. During the subsequent period, all the measures adopted by the emperor, the success of which depended more upon their execution in Holland than in any other

other country, were rendered nugatory by the clandestine intercourse carried on between Holland and this country. That his master's determination has been quickened by reflecting, that she is without marine, without the means for carrying on offensive or defensive warfare; that during the late expedition, the important position of Veere, and the fort of Bathz, had been abandoned before the enemy appeared: and that in fine, "without army, without revenue, it might almost be said without friends and without allies, the Dutch are a society animated only by a regard to their commercial interests, and forming a rich, useful, and respectable company, but not a nation." The duke then declares, that he is charged to make known to the Dutch ministry and nation, that the present situation of Holland is incompatible with the circumstances or the situation in which the new principles adopted by England have placed the affairs of the empire and the continent. In consequence his imperial majesty proposes—

1. To recal home the prince of his blood whom he had placed on the throne of Holland. The first duty of a French prince placed in the line of hereditary succession to the imperial throne is towards that throne. When in opposition to that, all others must give way; the first duty of every Frenchman, in whatever situation destiny may place him, is towards his country.

2. To occupy all the mouths of the rivers in Holland, and all its ports, by French troops, as they were from the conquest made by France in 1794 to the moment when his imperial majesty hoped to conciliate every one by establishing the throne of Holland.

3. To employ every means, and without being stopped by any consideration, to make Holland enter into the continental system, and to wrest definitively its ports and coasts from the administration which has rendered the ports of Holland the principal entreports, and the great part of the Dutch merchants the brokers, and the commercial agents, of England.

FRANCE.

Paris, Feb. 17.—At two o'clock this day, the senate assembled, under the presidency of the Prince Arch-chancellor of the empire, and adopted the following *senatus-consultum*:

Extract from the Records of the Conservative Senate of Feb. 17.

The Conservative Senate, assembled in the number of members prescribed by article xc. of the constitutional act of the 13th Dec. 1799, has considered the project of the Organic *Senatus Consultum*, drawn up in the form prescribed by article lvi. the constitutional act of the 4th of August, 1802, after having heard the orators of the council of state, and the report of the special commission appointed in the sitting of the 14th of this month, the adoption being voted by the

number of votes prescribed in article lvi. of the constitutional act of the 4th of August 1802, it is decreed as follows:—

TITLE FIRST.—*Of the Union of the Roman States to the Empire.*

Art. 1. The state of Rome is united to the French empire, and forms an integral part thereof.

2. It shall be divided into two departments: the department of Rome, and the department of Trasimene.

3. The department of Rome shall send seven deputies to the legislative body. The department of Trasimene shall send four.

4. The department of Rome shall be classed in the first series—the department of Trasimene in the second.

5. A senatory shall be established in the departments of Rome and Trasimene.

6. The city of Rome is the second city of the empire.—The mayor of Rome is to be present when the emperor takes the oath on his accession. He is to rank, as are also all deputations from the city of Rome, on all occasions, immediately after the mayors or deputations of the city of Paris.

7. The prince imperial is to assume the title, and receive the honours, of king of Rome.

8. A prince of the blood, or a grand dignitary of the empire, shall reside at Rome, who shall hold the emperor's court.

9. The property which composes the endowments of the imperial crown shall be regulated by a special *senatus consultum*.

10. After having been crowned in the church of Notre Dame at Paris, the emperors shall, previous to the tenth year of their reign, be crowned in the church of St. Peter.

11. The city of Rome shall enjoy particular privileges and immunities, which shall be determined by the emperor Napoleon.

TITLE II.—*Of the Independance of the Imperial Throne of all authority on Earth.*

12. Every foreign sovereign is incompatible with the exercise of any spiritual authority within the territory of the empire.

13. The popes shall, at their elevation, take an oath never to act contrary to the four propositions of the Gallician church, adopted in an assembly of the clergy in 1682.

14. The four propositions of the Catholic church are declared common to all the Catholic churches of the empire.

TITLE III.—*Of the temporal Existence of the Popes.*

15. Palaces shall be prepared for the pope in the different parts of the empire in which he may wish to reside. He shall necessarily have one at Paris and another at Rome.

16. Two millions in rural property, free of all impositions, and lying in different parts of the empire, shall be assigned to the pope.

17. The expenses of the sacred college, and of the propaganda, shall be declared imperial.

18. The present organic *senatus consul-*

tum shall be transmitted by a message to his majesty the emperor and king.

(Signed) CAMBRACERES,
Prince Arch-chancellor of the Empire.
FRANÇOIS, JANCOURT, CORNET,
Secretaries.

COUNT LAPLACE,
Chancellor of the Senate.

The senate met on the 27th of February at half-past one o'clock. The Prince Arch-chancellor, who presided on the occasion, read the following message from his majesty:

SENATORS.—We have dispatched to Vienna, as our ambassador extraordinary, our cousin the prince of Neufchatel, to solicit the hand of the archduchess Maria Louisa, daughter of the emperor of Austria.

We have given orders to our minister of foreign relations to lay before you the articles of the treaty of marriage between us and the archduchess Maria Louisa, which has been concluded, signed, and ratified.

We have been desirous of eminently contributing to the happiness of the present generation. The enemies of the continent have founded their prosperity upon its dissensions and divisions. They can no longer nourish war, by imputing to us projects incompatible with the ties and duties of affinity, which we have just contracted with the imperial house reigning in Austria.

The brilliant qualities which distinguish the archduchess Maria Louisa, have acquired her the love of the people of Austria. They have fixed our regards. Our people will love this princess from their love for us, until, being witnesses of all the virtues which have given her so high a place in our thoughts, they shall love her for herself.

Given at our palace of the Thuilleries, this 27th of February, 1810.

NAPOLÉON.

After the message was read, the duke de Cadore communicated to the senate the articles of the marriage treaty, which are in the usual form.

SPAIN.

On the 6th instant the French made their appearance on that part of the coast opposite Cadiz, and immediately summoned the city to surrender. A flag of truce, with the summons, was sent from Port St. Mary, and received by the junta on the afternoon of the 6th. It expresses Joseph Bonaparte's willingness to forget and forgive all provocation, and requests that persons may be deputed from Cadiz to treat for the security of the squadron and arsenal. The junta immediately returned for answer, that the city of Cadiz, faithful to its principles, renounced every other king except don Ferdinand VII.

A letter from the duke of Dalmatia, dated from Seville, Feb. 2, gives an official account of the entrance of the French into that city. The Duke of Belluno had previously pro-

mised, in answer to two flags of truce, that the inhabitants should be protected; that those in arms should be allowed to serve in the troops of king Joseph, or retire, and live peaceably on delivering up their arms. The inhabitants then submitted, and the French entered the city, where they found 263 pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and provisions.

Letter to Major-General the Prince of Neufchatel.

In my last dispatch, I had the honour to inform your serene highness that general Sebastiani was on his march to Malaga. That general has reported, that while at Grenada, he was informed that after a fresh commotion at Malaga, a man of the name of Abeillo, formerly a colonel, had assumed the chief authority; that he had put under arrest, and sent off by sea, the old civil and military administration, general Cuesta, and the principal inhabitants; and that, supported by a number of priests and monks, who were preaching up a crusade against us, he had succeeded in arming the inhabitants of the mountains and the city. A capuchin had been appointed lieutenant general; two others, field-marshal; monks were colonels and officers; in a word, this new insurrection already put on an alarming appearance. A corps of 6000 men had advanced to the defile of the mountains, and prepared to defend the passage of the Col Bosche de Lasno. The inhabitants of Alhama had risen in arms, and it was necessary to storm that city to obtain possession of it. The English, who were at Malaga, were exciting the people to anarchy, at the same time that they were preparing to take themselves to their vessels on the approach of danger.

General Sebastiani had received orders to march upon Malaga. Being informed of what was going on in that city, he accelerated his movement. On the 5th he marched from Antequera with his advanced guard, drove in without difficulty the enemy's posts that defended the passes, though the road was broke up in several places, and followed them up, fighting all the way, as far as in front of Malaga, where they rallied, and joined an immense mass of insurgents, having with them a numerous train of artillery, and a detachment of cavalry. It was now four o'clock in the afternoon; the infantry were still at a distance, and general Sebastiani, anxious to spare those wretched people, sent them three flags of truce to summon them to lay down their arms; but instead of making a proper return to his generous proceeding, their mass put itself in motion, and advanced to attack the column, at the same time that they commenced a very brisk fire of artillery and musketry. General Sebastiani seized this critical moment, and ordered a charge of cavalry, which carried every thing before it; 1500 insurgents, including a number of priests and monks, were killed on the spot, and the troops entered the city intermingled with the fugitives. The firing was kept up in the city for

for a few instants; but enthusiasm soon giving place to fear, the fighting ceased, and the inhabitants submitted. This affair, which does the greatest honour to the cavalry, cost us the loss of thirty men.

There were found in the place 148 pieces of cannon of various calibres, and a great quantity of ammunition and stores of every kind. There was a train of 23 field pieces, which was on the point of being sent off to Tarragona. There were only twenty-five vessels in the harbour: three English ships of war which had been there, had the precaution to cause such as they wished to carry with them, to put to sea before they could be seized. The English merchandise at Malaga was put under sequestration. An inventory will be taken, and a report of the contents transmitted.

The occupation of Malaga is, at this moment, of great importance. It completes the submission of the province of Grenada, and completely cuts off that part of the country which is contiguous to Gibraltar and Cadiz. It is, therefore, probable, that it will influence the determination of the inhabitants of the latter place. The effect produced by this event is so much the greater, as the next day the inhabitants of Velez de Malaga arrested the chiefs of this new insurrection, and delivered them over to the imperial army, with a request that they should be punished.

Marshal the duke of Treviso has reported from Los Santos on the road of Estramadura, that the troops of the 5th corps had, on the 9th, established themselves there and at Zafia, from which they pushed reconnoitring parties in the direction of Badajoz and Merida. He continued to collect artillery, ammunition, and provisions, left behind by the insurgents; he also found several posts abandoned, which the insurgents had strongly entrenched. To-morrow the 5th corps will be on the Guadiana, where it will obtain information of the movement of the 2d corps, and of what is passing in the valley of the Tagus.

I have the honour to request that your serene highness will be pleased to lay my report before his majesty the emperor and king, and to accept the homage of my respect.

The Marshal the Duke of DALMATIA.
Seville, Feb. 10, 1810.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In consequence of an Enquiry instituted in the House of Commons to enquire into the origin and failure of the late expedition to Walcheren, the following curious document is discovered to have been laid before the king by the earl of Chatham:

In submitting to your Majesty a statement of my proceedings in the execution of the service your majesty was graciously pleased to confide to me, and of the events which

occurred in the course of it, it is not my intention to trouble your Majesty with any further details of the earlier parts of our operations, which, having terminated in the speedy reduction of Walcheren by your Majesty's troops, and the occupation of the adjacent islands, and of the important post of Batz, received, at the time, your Majesty's most gracious approbation; but to confine myself principally in the narrative, which I am anxious to be permitted to bring under your Majesty's view, to the consideration of the two following points, as most immediately applying to the conduct and final result of the expedition to the Scheldt. First, The ground upon which, after the army was at length assembled near Batz, a landing in prosecution of the ulterior objects of the expedition was not deemed advisable. Secondly, Why that army was not sooner there assembled in readiness to commence further operations.

With respect to the former proposition, I am inclined to think that it is so clear and evident, that no further operations could at that time, and in the then sickly state of the army, have been undertaken with any prospect of success, that it would be unnecessarily trespassing on your Majesty to enter into much more detail on this point than has been already brought before your Majesty in my dispatch of the 29th of August; and the chief object of this paper will be directed to show to your Majesty, that the second point, namely, Why the army was not brought up sooner to the destination from whence its ulterior operations were to commence, is purely a naval consideration, and that the delay did in no shape rest with me, or depend upon any arrangements in which the army was concerned; every facility, on the contrary, having been afforded by their movements to the speedy progress of the armament.

In doing this, it will, I conceive, be necessary, for the sake of perspicuity, that I should take up the consideration of this business from its commencement.

Your Majesty will permit me here to recall to your recollection the change which took place in the original project formed for the attack of Antwerp, and of the French fleet in the West Scheldt, in consequence of the opinions of the general and staff officers to whom this question was referred; and a combined operation of the army and navy, the whole, with the exception of the force to be left for the reduction of Walcheren, to proceed up the West Scheldt, was accordingly determined on.

Upon the practicability of such an operation being at once carried into execution, which was, however, the ground-work of the expedition, and which alone, in the opinion of all persons consulted, seemed to afford any prospect of success, even in the most sanguine view of the subject in all other respects, I must confess, I entertained great doubts

doubts, till the communication of a distinct official opinion, given on this point by the lords of the Admiralty, decided in the affirmative this important question.

At the same time it is to be remarked, that the occupation of Walcheren, which by some persons it had been thought possible to leave behind us, and the reduction of Flushing, which it had once been proposed only to mask, were deemed indispensable to the security of the fleet, in case of disaster; and accordingly a considerable separate force was allotted to this service; and, in this view, it was besides distinctly agreed upon, that a vigorous attack by the navy upon the sea-front should be made at the same time that the troops, after effecting their landing, advanced to invest Flushing; it being hoped that by a powerful co-operation from the sea, at the moment the troops presented themselves before the place, the labour and delay of a regular siege might have been avoided, and a considerable portion of the force allotted to this service set at liberty to follow the army up the Scheldt. How far this expectation was fulfilled, or whether the assurance given that the whole of the armament (the part to be landed at Walcheren excepted) should be at once transported up the Scheldt, in prosecution of the ultimate objects of the expedition, was carried into effect, or was wholly disappointed, the information already before your majesty will have in a great measure shewn, and which it will be my duty to bring more particularly under your majesty's view, when I detail the subsequent course of our proceedings.

From what cause this failure ensued—whether it arose from insufficient arrangements on the part of the admiral, or was the unavoidable result of difficulties inherent in the nature of the expedition itself, it is not for me, considering it entirely as a naval question, to presume to offer any opinion upon to your majesty.

It may, however, be here proper to remark, that in all the projects which have at various times been brought forward on the subject of an attack upon the Island of Walcheren and the Scheldt, the necessity of having a wind a good deal to the westward, with moderate weather, has always been insisted on. Without these advantages, in the one case, the passage would be difficult; in the other, the surf would prevent a landing on the points deemed most favourable in other respects. In the present instance, owing to the wind blowing strong from the westward, the surf was actually such as to prevent a landing on either of the points first fixed on for that purpose by the admiral; and the situation of the gun-boats and transports at anchor in the Stone Deep becoming very critical, and the gale encreasing, he found it necessary to carry such part of the fleet as was arrived for safety into the Roompot, and by which means the division of the army des-

tined for the attack of Walcheren was enabled to effect its landing from a more sheltered anchorage on the Bree Sand to the westward of Fort den Haak. At this time, the division under Lieutenant-general lord Rosslyn, as well as that under Lieutenant-general Grosvenor, also the cavalry, artillery, &c. were not arrived; but they were afterwards, on their making the island, ordered by the admiral into the Veer Gat. It is, however, particularly deserving of attention, that this measure, though in itself one of great advantage, as far as it applied to the division destined for the attack of Walcheren, by placing the transports, store-ships, and small craft, in security, was, if carried further, certainly not a little at variance with the leading purpose of the expedition, namely, the running with a right wing, and the advance of the army at once up the West Scheldt, at the same moment that the attack upon Walcheren was proceeding. But that even this need have delayed it for more than three or four days, unless on account of naval difficulties, which it will be for the admiral, not for me, to explain, I deny; for as soon as Ter Veere and the Fort of Rammekins fell, which happened on the 3d of August, the passage of the Sloe was open to the transports and gun-vessels; or they might have entered by the Durloo or by the Zoutland passages, the batteries of Dyshook, of Vyge-teer, and the Nolle, having been all carried by the army early on the first of August; and on the same day the battery of Borslen, at the south-west end of South Beveland, was abandoned on the movement of a detachment from the corps under sir John Hope; and I know of nothing (but this, of course, is a point for the admiral to speak to) to have prevented the line of battle ships and frigates from coming in and passing up above Flushing, in the first instance, according to the plan originally decided upon.

Before, however, I pursue further the details of the proceedings of the army, governed as they necessarily were (until a footing should be gained on the continent) by the movements of the navy, I must for a moment refer to two separate operations; the one under Lieutenant-general lord Huntly and commodore Owen, and the other under Lieutenant-general sir John Hope and rear admiral sir Richard Keats; but both directed to assist and ensure a rapid progress up the Scheldt, had the admiral found it practicable in other respects. With respect to the former, which was destined to destroy the Cad-sand batteries, and particularly that of Breskens, had it been carried at once into effect, and that the admiral could have availed himself of it, to take the ships up the West Scheldt by the Weeling Passage, it would have been of the utmost advantage; but it was certainly rather fortunate it did not take place at a later period, as after all the transports, store-ships, &c. were ordered into the

Veere Gat, and the plan of running at once up the West Scheldt by the Weeling Channel seemed abandoned, the object of destroying the Cadsand batteries ceased, and a landing there would only have been an unnecessary risk, and a very inconvenient separation of our force, and, of course, occasion great delay in collecting it for ulterior operations. It must not, however, be forgotten, that the difficulties here turned out to be much greater than had been at all foreseen before we sailed. In the first place, the beach was so exposed, that in blowing weather it was found impossible to land; and from what cause I know not, the marquis of Huntly's division could not be taken up, in the first instance, high enough to attack the Breskens battery, the only one, from its situation, of much importance. In addition to this, the enemy, who had been represented by all the intelligence communicated to me to be very weak, almost actually without troops in that quarter, appeared to be well prepared, and in considerable force. Under these circumstances, according to lord Huntly's report, commodore Owen appears to have experienced great disappointment in not having the support of lord Gardner's fleet and of his boats: but his lordship, as I believe, could never enter the Weeling Channel at all; nor indeed was I ever acquainted with what instructions were given to him on this head.

When it was found that lord Huntly's division could neither land nor proceed by the Weeling Passage up the Scheldt, as I had intended they should, it was determined to withdraw them; but from the boisterous state of the weather, it was some days before this could be effected. As soon as it was accomplished, they were passed over to South Beveland.

With respect to sir John Hope's operation, it was more prosperous. The object of it was this: In the original arrangement for carrying the army at once up the West Scheldt, sir John Hope's division was included; but just before we sailed, the admiral received intelligence that the French fleet was come down abreast of Flushing, and seemed to threaten to oppose our passage up the Scheldt.

In this view, it was conceived that, by landing on the north side of South Beveland, the island might be possessed, and all the batteries taken in reverse, and thereby the position of the French fleet, if they ventured to remain near Flushing, would be, as it were, turned, and their retreat rendered more difficult, while the attack on them by our ships would have been much facilitated; and, for this object, the division of sir John Hope rather preceded, in sailing from the Downs, the rest of the fleet.

The navigation of the East Scheldt was found most difficult; but by the skill and perseverance of sir Richard Keats, this pur-

pose was happily and early accomplished, though the troops were carried a great way in schuyts and boats; and this division was landed near Ter Goes, from whence they swept all the batteries in the island that could impede the progress of our ships up the West Scheldt, and possessed themselves on the 2d of August of the important post of Bantz, to which it had been promised the army should at once have been brought up.

Sir John Hope remained in possession of this post, though not without being twice attacked by the enemy's flotilla, for nine days before any of the gun-boats under capt. sir Home Popham were moved up the Scheldt to his support.

But it will be recollected, that both these operations tended directly to forward the original purpose of a rapid progress up the Scheldt; the former by opening the Cadsand Channel, could the landing of lord Huntly's division have been effected; the second, by covering the progress of our fleet along the coast of South Beveland, while the division under sir John Hope was at the same time so far advanced towards the destination at which the rest of the armament was to be assembled.

It will now only be necessary for me to bring before your majesty the dates at which the several parts of the armament were enabled, according to the arrangement of sir Richard Strachan, to pursue their progress up the Scheldt. In this place, however, it may be proper that I should previously advert to the grounds on which the 3d division, under lieutenant general Grosvenor, as well as the two light battalions of the King's German Legion (composing part of the force detained in the first instance to proceed against Antwerp), were landed at Walcheren, and employed before Flushing.

Your majesty will be pleased to recollect, that the troops which sailed from Portsmouth, under lieutenant-general sir Eyre Coote, were destined for the service of Walcheren, and had been considered as sufficient for that object, according to the intelligence received, and the supposed strength of the enemy; though, at the same time, certainly relying, for the first efforts against Flushing, on the promised co operation of the navy, and on their establishing, as was held out, in the first instance, a naval blockade, except on the side of Veer and Rammekins. Unfortunately, however, this did not take place, and for several nights after the army was before Flushing, the enemy succeeded in throwing from the opposite coast, probably from the canal of Ghent, considerable reinforcements into the place, which enabled him constantly to annoy our out posts and working parties, and finally to attempt a sally in force, though, happily, from the valour of your majesty's troops, without success. This proving very harassing, particu-

larly from the great difficulty of communication between the several parts of our line, I determined, in order to relieve the troops, and press forward the siege with as much vigour as possible, to avail myself for the time of the services of these corps; but it is to be remembered, that this was only done because I saw no movement making to push forward a single vessel up the West Scheldt, and it therefore seemed more advisable to have their assistance before Flushing, than that they should lie inactive in the Veer Gat; and they might at any time be re-embarked from Rammekins in a few hours, whenever their transports could be brought up from Veer, and there was the least chance of our proceeding to our ulterior destination.

I have already stated that Rammekins surrendered on the evening of the 3d of August.

Immediately upon this event, feeling as I did great uneasiness at the delay which had already taken place, and at the departure from the original plan, I wrote a letter to the admiral, then at Ter Veere, expressing my hope that the ships would now be able to enter the West Scheldt by the Sloe Passage, and that no time should be lost in pressing forward as speedily as possible our further operations; and I requested, at the same time, that he would communicate to me the extent of naval co-operation he could afford, as well for the future blockade of Flushing, as with a view to protecting the coasts of South Beveland, and watching the passages from the Meuse to the East Scheldt, as this consideration would govern very much the extent of force I must leave in South Beveland, when the army advanced. To this letter he did not reply fully till the 8th of August; but I had a note from him on the 5th, assuring me the transports should be brought forward without delay; and I had also a very long conversation with him on the morning of the 6th, on the arrangements to be taken for our further operations, when I urged, in the strongest manner, the necessity of not losing a moment in bringing up the cavalry and ordnance ships, transports, store-ships, victuallers, &c. in order that the armament might proceed without delay to its destination; and I added my hopes, that they would receive the protection of the ships of war, none of which had yet entered the West Scheldt.

To all this, and to the several arrangements explained to him in detail, he fully assented.

In his reply to my letter of the 4th, on the 8th of August, he acquaints me, that several of the smaller vessels of different descriptions had passed through the intricate passage of the Sloe, and that he had ordered the frigates to pass up the West Scheldt, to be followed by the line of battle ships; and he gave hopes that he should be able to go up the river with the flotilla on the 10th of Au-

gust at furthest, and that the frigates and line of battle ships should follow as they came in succession.

The frigates, however, did not pass Flushing till the evening of the 14th, and the line of battle ships only passed to the anchorage above Flushing on the 14th, the second day of the bombardment.

These ships began to proceed up the river on the 18th, and arrived on the 19th; one division as high as the bay below Waerden, the other off the Hanswent, where they remained; the *Courageux* passed above Batz; the cavalry ships only got through the Sloe Passage into the West Scheldt from the 20th to the 23d, and arrived off Batz on the 22d and 24th; the ordnance ships and store ships passed through from the 22d to the 23d, and arrived at their destination off Batz on the 24th and 25th; the transports for lieutenant-general Grosvenor's division only came up to receive them on the 19th, on which day they embarked; and those for major-general Graham's division on the 20th and 21st; and they arrived off Batz on the 24th. The corps of brigadier-general Rottenburgh, and the light battalions of the German Legion, preceded to join the earl of Rosslyn's division in South Beveland.

From this statement, your majesty will see that notwithstanding every effort on my part with the admiral, the armament was not assembled at the point of its destination till the 25th, and of course that the means of commencing operations sooner against Antwerp were never in my power.

It now became at this advanced period, my duty to consider very seriously the expediency of landing the army on the continent. On comparing all the intelligence obtained as to the strength of the enemy, it appeared to be such as to leave (as stated in my dispatch of the 29th of August) no reasonable prospect of the force under my command, after accomplishing the preliminary operations of reducing Fort Lillo as well as Liefkenshoeck, on the opposite side of Antwerp, without the possession of which the destruction of the ships and arsenals of the enemy could not be effected; and in addition to this, the sickness which had begun to attack the army about the 20th, and which was hourly increasing to an alarming extent, created the most serious apprehensions in the minds of the medical men, as to its further progress, at that unhealthy season, and which fatal experience has since shown to have been but too well founded.

Your majesty will not be surprised if, under these circumstances, I paused in requiring the admiral to put the army on shore. That a landing might have been made, and that any force that had been opposed to us in the field would have yielded to the superior valour of British troops, I have no doubt; but then, any such success could have been of no avail towards the attainment

tainment of the ultimate object, and there was still less chance that the enemy would have given us the opportunity. Secure in his fortresses, he had a surer game to play; for if ever the army, divided as it must necessarily have been in order to occupy both banks of the river, exposed to the effects of inundation on every side, and with all its communications liable to be cut off, while the force of the enemy was daily and hourly increasing, had once sat down before Antwerp, it is unnecessary for me to point out to your majesty how critical must in a short time have been their situation. But when, added to this, sickness to an alarming extent had begun to spread itself among the troops, and the certain and fatal progress of which, at that season, was but too well ascertained, it appeared to me that all further advance could only tend to commit irretrievably the safety of the army which your majesty had confided to me, and which every principle of military duty as well as the direct tenor of my instructions alike forbade.

In this state of things, I considered that there was left me no alternative, but to pursue the course I have already stated, for your majesty's information, in my dispatch of the 29th of August; and that conduct I now must humbly, but at the same time with perfect confidence, submit to your majesty's judgment.

I shall here close this report; which has, I fear, already detained your majesty but too long; by observing, that wherever it has been necessary for me to advert to the disappointments experienced, through the arrangements of the admiral, in the naval co-operation I had been taught to expect, I have confined myself to stating the facts; abstaining, as it became me, from all comment, and leaving it to the admiral, in such report as he may make of his proceedings, to bring under your majesty's view the circumstances which may have occasioned them, and, above all, to account for the difficulties which prevented the investment of Flushing (a point never even doubted of before) as well as to show the obstacles which presented themselves to the early progress of the armament up the West Scheldt, which operation I had always looked upon as the primary object of his instructions, and on the accomplishment of which our best hopes of success, in any of the ulterior objects of the expedition principally, if not wholly, depended.

(Signed) CHATHAM, Lieut. Gen.
[Presented to the King, Oct. 15, 1809.
14th Feb. 1810.]

This narrative, as appears by the king's answer to an address from the House of Commons, was originally presented to his majesty on the 15th of January, with a request that his majesty would not communicate it for the present. On the 10th of February, in consequence of a wish having been expressed by

the earl of Chatham to correct the same, his majesty returned it to him. The report, as altered, was again tendered to his majesty by the earl of Chatham on the 14th of February, when his majesty directed it to be delivered to the secretary of state. In consequence of these circumstances becoming known, the House of Commons have passed a resolution declaring, that they "saw with regret that any such communication as the narrative of lord Chatham should have been made to his majesty without any knowledge of the other ministers; that such conduct is highly reprehensible, and deserves the censure of the House." The effect of this has been, that lord Chatham has resigned all the offices and appointments that he held, and is of course no longer a minister.

Sir Richard Strachan, has, in reply, presented a report to the Admiralty; and in the letter which served for the transmission of it, he observes: "Feeling perfectly conscious that every exertion had been made by me in forwarding the objects of the expedition, and that no blame could be justly imputed to myself or the navy, I could not possibly suspect that lord Chatham, to the irregularity of presenting immediately to his majesty such a paper as that which I have received, had added the impropriety (to use no stronger term) of endeavouring to exculpate himself by private insinuations against the conduct of others; but to assume the privilege of conveying private insinuations to the prejudice of others, from whose knowledge they are studiously concealed, must prove utterly destructive of all mutual confidence in joint operations of the army and navy. Their lordships will now to be able judge whether there is any foundation for the imputations, that the delays originated with myself, or with any others in the naval service; or whether, during my command on the late expedition, any proceeding on my part has in any respect justified the line of conduct which lord Chatham has thought fit to adopt towards me."

The narrative itself contains many pointed observations, general charges of inaccuracy, and a refutation of the insinuations both against the gallant admiral and the navy, contained in his lordship's statement. In one part sir Richard says: When lord Chatham contends in his statement that the second point, namely, 'why the army was not brought up sooner to the destination from whence all its operations were to commence, is purely a naval consideration,' his position is certainly true in words, but as certainly incorrect in its implied meaning." The gallant admiral totally denies the assertion that an agreement was entered into for a simultaneous attack by sea and land upon Flushing, for the purpose of avoiding the delay of a regular siege: it was impossible, he says, for such an agreement to have been made; as under the well-ascertained circumstances of the garrison, it was too desperate an enterprise to be entertained. Sir Richard

Richard observes: To impute to me or to the navy, under the name of delay, the loss of time which was passed by me in constant solicitude, and by the men in unremitting toil, is not what I should have expected from lord Chatham." He concludes with saying: "Concerning lord Chatham's opinions I have now ceased to be solicitous; but I am, and ever shall be, sincerely anxious that your lordships should not see cause to regret the confidence

with which you have been pleased to honor me upon this occasion."

An account of the total extraordinary expense, so far as the same can be made up, of the late expedition to the Scheldt, distinguishing the charge incurred by the occupation of the island of Walcheren, after the return of the troops from South Beveland, and the other positions on the Scheldt:—

| DEPARTMENTS. | Total extraordinary expense of the late expedition to the Scheldt. | Charges incurred by the occupa- tion of the island of Walcheren, after the return, &c. from South Beveland. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Paymaster of the Forces . . . | 2962 0 0 | |
| Secretary at War . . . | 12,902 7 0 | |
| Commissary General . . . | 146,146 2 8 | |
| Storekeeper General . . . | 46,479 8 3 | 9,332 7 5 |
| Medical . . . | 9,850 12 0 | 8,048 0 0 |
| Ordnance . . . | 73,589 8 9 | 28,393 0 5 |
| Barracks . . . | 9,436 13 7 | 9,436 13 7 |
| Navy . . . | 64,202 16 10 | |
| Victualling . . . | 184,781 13 11 | |
| Transports . . . | 280,966 10 0 | 155,753 0 0 |
| Secretary of State (Colonial and War) | 2,957 17 7 | |
| | 834,275 10 7 | |

In the army estimates for the year 1810, the amount of the land forces, including various miscellaneous services, is 207,089. Regiments in the East Indies, 30,547. Troops and companies for recruiting ditto, 509. Embodied militia, 109,371. Foreign corps, 28,933: making a total of 378,381; from which, if there be deducted 30,547, the amount of the regiments in the East Indies, there will remain a force of 340,835 to be provided for. Of these the expense of the portion for England is 12,223,216*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; and for Ireland 3,063,884*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* making a total of 15,287,100*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

The amount of the assessed-taxes in Scot-

land for 1808, is 379,743*l.* which exceeds that of 1800 by 237,707*l.*

The quantity of foreign corn and flour imported into Great Britain from the 10th of October 1809, to the 5th of January following, is 217,546 quarters of grain, and 72,755 cwt. of meal and flour.

The aggregate quantity of corn and flour imported into Great Britain in 1809, is 1,482,758 quarters of the former, and 565,938 cwt. of the latter; of which were imported from Ireland, 853,556 quarters of corn, and 74,993 cwt. of flour; and from all other countries 629,292 quarters of the former, and 490,945 cwt. of the latter.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON: *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

AT a Court of Common Council held on Wednesday, March 14th, the committee of city lands presented a report and plans for the removal of Smithfield market. A long debate took place, and on a division there were for the removal 79, against it 76; so that it was carried to remove the market to a field between Sadler's Wells and Islington; a change on which the inhabitants of the metropolis may be congratulated.

On Tuesday, March 13th, at half-past one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in

the house of Mr. Noyes, sadler, in Duke-street, Aldgate, which was first discovered by the watchman going his rounds, and on his giving the alarm, Mrs. Noyes, who slept in the third story, with difficulty escaped to the top of the house, and from thence into a window of the next house; but a servant-maid who was following her, and a child, the grand-daughter of Mr. Noyes, were both engulfed in the flames, and perished.

The same morning, at three o'clock, a fire broke out at a tallow-chandler's shop, in Holles-

Holles-street, Clare-market, which, raged with such violence, that in an hour the whole of the premises, together with an adjoining house, were destroyed. The inhabitants had no time to save any of their effects, and three persons lost their lives. The bodies of an elderly man and his wife have been dug out of the ruins: another person, an inmate in the house in which the fire broke out, is still missing, supposed to have perished. The second floor of the tallow-chandler's house was inhabited by a widow and her daughter, in a sickly state, who was removed with great difficulty, and died in a few minutes after leaving the house, in her mother's arms.

MARRIED.

At Putney, John Pooley Kensington, esq. banker, of Lombard-street, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Rawlins, of Pophill's-house, Warwickshire, and rector of Dorsington, Gloucestershire.

At St. Martin's, the Rev. Randolph Knipe, to Harriot, third daughter of the late Thomas Willard, esq. of East Bourne.

Mr. Fleming Cooke, youngest son of the late William C. esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England, to Catharine, second daughter of Robert Burchall, esq. of Walthamstow.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, E. Vernon, esq. of Dee Bank, Cheshire, to the youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Morrice, of Flower, Northamptonshire.

At St. James's, Mr. T. F. Dollman, of Craven-street, to Jane, eldest daughter of Francis Dollman, esq. of Gower-street.—George Wilson, esq. of Saville-row, to Anna, eldest daughter of the late sir John Taylor, bart.

At Greenwich, H. Munn, esq. of the Madras establishment, to Miss Hood, third daughter of William H. esq. of Blackheath.

At Mary-le bone, Edward Darell, esq. eldest son of Henry D. esq. of Cale Hill, Kent, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Thomas Bullock, esq.—Henry Duke Loftus, esq. to Miss Loftus, daughter of Lieut. General L.—Thomas Duffield, esq. fellow of Merton College, Oxford, to Emily Frances, only child of George Elwes, esq.

DIED.

In Queen-street, Westminster, Jane, the wife of Gilbert Satton, esq. a lady whose heart was fraught with benevolence, of the strictest integrity, and most honourable principles. Her loss is sincerely regretted by all who knew her; to her husband and infant daughter the blow is severely afflictive.

In Hanover-street, Hanover-square, Lorenzo, youngest son of L. Stable, esq.

In Baker-street North, Mrs. Hankin, widow of George H. esq. of Hanstead, Herts.

In Fenchurch-street, Ambrose Weston, esq. 55.

At Hackney, David Powell, esq. in the 85th year of his age.

In Argyle-street, Caleb Whitefoord, esq. This gentleman, born at Edinburgh in the year 1734, was the only son of colonel Charles Whitefoord, third son of sir Adam Whitefoord, bart. in the shire of Ayr in North Britain. [Further particulars will be given in our next.]

In the Edgeware road, Mrs. Eliza Kent, wife of captain William K. of the royal navy.

In Islington-road, Mrs. Shell, 83.

In Hornsey-lane, Highgate, Mrs. Penton, relict of George P. esq. 74.

At Blackheath, James Moore, esq. 75.

At Camden Town, Mrs. Byam, wife of Edward B. esq. president of his majesty's council, Antigua.

In John-street, Bedford-row, John Roberts, esq. many years one of the directors of the East India Company, 71.

In Cleveland-street, St. James's, the Hon. Mrs. Elliott, wife of the Hon. William E. and eldest daughter of sir William A'Court, bart. She was married about a year ago, and died in child-birth.

John Lynch, esq. barrister of the Middle Temple, 33. He was author of several useful and ingenious publications, as well as poetic effusions; and though many have been so well received by the public as to call for repeated editions, he would never willingly, even to his most intimate friends, avow himself to be the author of them.

In King-street, Gloucester place, Mrs. Slater, relict of Gill S. esq. 74.

In Charles-street, St. James's-square, John Twycross, esq. of Bath, son of the late Alderman T. of Warwick.

In Blandford-street, Lieutenant-colonel Adam Howden, of the East India Company's service.

The Rev. Neville Storr, one of the fellows of Dulwich College, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1759, M.A. 1766, aged 75.

Ezekiel Delight, esq. eldest son of the late Ezekiel D. esq. of Norwich.

In Hatton Garden, James Mase, esq.

Townley Ward, esq. of Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, and Monkey Island, Berks, solicitor, and one of the oldest and most eminent practitioners in the profession, 67. He was the son of the Rev. Henry Ward, by Janet, his wife, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Henry Townley, late of Dutton-hall, in the county of Lancaster, esq. Mr. Ward commenced business in Henrietta-street, in the year 1766, and his eminent abilities, aided by a persevering disposition and strong mind, acquired him that distinction in his profession, which he maintained to his last moments. In politics, he was a staunch whig, and early in life became a member of the whig club, and a zealous supporter of the cause; he took a very active part in Mr. Fox's first election for Westminster, and his zeal was unabated when in conjunction with Edmund Burke, esq. and other distinguished

guished characters, he warmly espoused the cause of his friend, lord John Townsend, in his opposition to Lord Hood. Mr. Ward was married in 1772, to Miss Eleonora Hicks, a lady distinguished for personal charms and accomplishments, who died in 1800, and by whom he had no children. He has for many years entertained at the Willows, the young gentlemen from Eton College, on their annual excursion up the Thames on election Saturday, and he has frequently on those occasions been honoured with the company of their majesties, and the younger branches of the royal family. Mr. Ward, not having left any issue, or any consanguineous relation, he has devised the Willows, and all his real and personal property to Patrick Crawford Bruce, esq. of Taplow Lodge, with whom he has for many years been on the most intimate terms of friendship. He has also bequeathed upwards of 20,000*l.* to his friends, confidential clerks, and old servants, several of whom have been in his service upwards of twenty years.

In Thornhaugh-street, *Ozias Humphrey*, esq. R. A.

The *Hon. William Frederic Eden*, eldest son of lord Auckland, M. P. for Woodstock, deputy teller of the exchequer, and lieutenant-colonel of the St. John's and St. Margaret's volunteers, 26. This gentleman had been missing ever since the evening of January 19th, and his body was found in the Thames, on February 25th. During this interval, every possible enquiry was made, and rewards offered for the discovery of him, by his anxious parents. On the last mentioned day, a barge-man perceived the body floating in the river, opposite to the Horseferry, Milbank, and conveyed it to the Brown Bear public house. From the description of his person and dress, previously given in public advertisements, he was soon recognized. The melancholy fate of Mr. Eden is the more difficult to be accounted for, as in evidence before the coroner's inquest, it appeared that there was no symptom of mental derangement in any part of his conduct; but that to the very hour of his leaving home, he was engaged in transacting business with that precision and punctuality for which he was remarkable. The jury returned a special verdict of—Found drowned in the river, but by what means the body came there, there was no evidence before the jury.

In Upper Gower-street, *Mrs. Cancellor*, wife of John C. esq.

In St. Ann's Place, Limehouse, *Adam Steen-*
maiz, esq. 52.

In Lamb's Conduit street, the infant son of Charles H. Hall, esq.

In Bulstrode-street, *Sir Charles Hoare Han-*
land, bart.

At Chiswick, *Mrs Whalley*, relict of the Rev. William W. rector of Presteghn and Lentwardine.

In Wood-street, Westminster, *Mr. William Hudson*, of the Post Office.

At Greenwich Hospital, *Lieutenant William Hunter*, brother to admiral H. formerly governor of New South Wales, 79.

At the Parsonage-house, Hampstead, *Emily Sarah*, third daughter of the Rev. Samuel White, rector of that parish.

At Brompton, *N. Stockhouse*, esq. late of the East India Company's service at Bombay.

In Cornhill, *William Wallis*, esq. 73.

In St. Paul's Church-yard, *Robert Smith*, esq. 69.

At Finchley, *Mr. H. Pouncy*, 88.

In Cumberland-place, *Mrs. Rowe*.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, *John Simon Harcourt*, esq. of the Ankerwyk branch of that noble family.

In Kingsland-road, *Mr. John Cooke*, formerly of Paternoster-row, bookseller, 79.

In New-street, Hanover-square, *Mrs. Bromfield*, widow of the Rev. Mr. B. of Wormwill, Dorset.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, *Sir R. Burton*, one of the senior benchers of the society of Gray's Inn, and late M. P. for Wendenover.

In Lincoln's Inn Old Square, *E. Warren*, esq. 33.

In Devonshire-place, *Maria*, second daughter of Joseph Blake, esq.

At Hendon, *Mr. Debenham*, 55.

In James-street, Buckingham Gate, *Mrs. Colquhoun*, wife of Patrick C. esq.

In Westminster, the Rev. *Edward John Herbert*, vicar of Ledbury, Herefordshire.

At Fulham, at the house of her brother, *W. Sharpe*, esq. *Mrs. Prosser*, relict of George P. esq. of Wissem Park, Northampton, 77.

In Cornhill, *Mr. John Coward*, one of the preachers of the Philadelphian Chapel, Windmill-street, Finsbury-square; a firm and zealous supporter of the doctrine of universal restoration: a man of a truly philanthropic mind, inflexible integrity, and unaffected sincerity.

At Clapham Common, the *Hon. Henry Cavendish*, cousin of lord George C. and of the duke of Devonshire, and one of the most eminent chemists and natural philosophers of the age. He left funded property to the amount of one million two hundred thousand pounds; seven hundred thousand of which are bequeathed to Lord G. Cavendish, two hundred thousand to the earl of Besborough, and the remainder in legacies to other branches of the Devonshire family. He was the most considerable holder of bank stock in England.

In Park-street, St. James's, *T. Godfrey*, esq. M. P. for Hythe.

At Fulham, *William Sharpe*, esq. 81.

In Little Bell Alley, Coleman-street, *Isaac Du Roveray*, esq.

In Conduit-street, *John Mathusius*, esq.

In Lower Thames-street, *Mrs. Smson*, wife of William S. esq.

In George street, Portman-square, *Lady Field*, relict of Sir C. V. F. and daughter of Sir Francis Head, of Hermitage, Kent.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

IT has already been stated that the principal inhabitants of Newcastle, previous to the late jubilee, resolved to subscribe toward the establishment of a school for the instruction of poor children, instead of illuminating on that occasion. At a meeting of the subscribers held on the 26th February, it was resolved that a building should be erected for the purpose; that the system of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster should be adopted for the instruction of children in reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic; and that the intended building shall also be used on the lord's day as a place of public worship, agreeably to the usage of the church of England, for the benefit of the children belonging to the said church, of the parents of such children, and of such other poor persons as may chuse to resort thereto. This latter resolution has given umbrage to several liberal and philanthropic contributors, of different religious persons' persuasions, and threaten, unless conciliatory measures be adopted, to subvert that cordial unanimity which at first seemed to inspire all parties.

The workmen, in digging the foundation for the county court, in the castle Garth, Newcastle, have found a Roman spur, which, by the antiquarians, will no doubt be considered as a valuable relique.

Married] At Newcastle, Mr Thomas Bell, bookseller, to Miss Blakey, daughter of Mr. William B.

At Durham, Mr. John Leyburn, to Miss Ann Mowbray.

At Barnardcastle, Mr. De Bello, oculist, to Miss Sarah Harwood.

At Long Benton, Mr. John Brown, agent to Willington Colliery, to Miss Elizabeth Watson.

At Ferryhill, near Durham, Mr. Henry Howlett, of York, attorney, to Miss Sample.

Died.] At Darlington, Mr. John Morris, 78.—Mrs. Barnes, 87.

At Newburn, Mr. Thomas Taylor, aged 71 years, 40 of which he had been principal colliery agent to the late and present duke of Northumberland.

At Dunston Seeds, Mrs. Morrison, 74.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. William Robson, parish clerk, 62.—Mr. William Yellowby, schoolmaster, 49.

At Westoe, Mrs. Simpson, a maiden lady, 79.

At Shotley Bridge, Miss Henderson.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Ralph Newton.—Mr. Joseph Powell, and about a fortnight afterwards, his father, Mr. Thomas P. 54.—Mr. Simon Gascoigne, 70.—Mr. G. Allison, 49.

At Eglington, Anne, daughter of the late Robert Ogle, esq.

At the Red House, near Hexham, Mrs. Mary Watson, 32.

At Hexham, Mr. Matthew Kell, 88.

At Earsdon, Thomas Fenwick, esq. a justice of the peace for Northumberland and Durham.

At Bishopton, near Stockton, Mrs. Eliz. Horner, 70.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Mary Smith, 79.

At Stelling Hall, William Archer, esq.

At Corbridge, Mr. Joseph Walker, 35.

At Barnardcastle, Margaret Gowland, 104.

At Rooker House, near Monkwearmouth, Mr. William Wilkin, 32.

At Durham, Mrs. Ann Reveley, 50.—In consequence of her clothes taking fire, Miss Maria Agar.—Mrs. Ann Robinson, 79.—Mr. William Weybridge, 59.

At Newcastle, Mr. Edward Kell, 71.—Mr. John Taylor, 53.—Mr. John Sharpe, a captain in the first South Shields volunteers.—Mrs. Frances Lee.—Mr. James Ludlow, 22.—Mrs. Eliz. Robinson, 73.—Mr. Thomas Denton, 36.—Mr. Joseph Elliot, 26.—Mrs. Plummer, 38.—Mrs. Rogers, 20.—Mrs. Adams, 92.—Mrs. Moyre.—Mrs. Catherine Whitfield, of the Golden Lion Inn.—Eliz. wife of Mr. George Nicholson, 61.—Mr. James Turnbull.

At Chesterhill, near Bedford, Adam Yelloly, esq.

At Stockton, Mrs. Newham, 77.

At Longridge House, near Berwick, Mrs. Ord, wife of Daniel O. esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Several military weapons, apparently of great antiquity, and probably Danish, have been found under a large projecting rock, at Glanrushea, in the parish of Kirkpatrick, Isle of Mann. Amongst them is a spear, made of a composition of metal, and mounted with gold. It measures sixteen inches in length, and weighs one pound nine ounces; and also two swords of the same kind of metal, but no device or inscription upon either of them.

Married.] At Gretna Green, John Lawson Swallow, esq. of Knorren Lodge, near Bramp-ton,

ton, Cumberland, to Miss Richardson, daughter of J. Richardson, esq. of Cumcatch.

At Greystoke, William Topping, of New Rent, esq. in this county, to Miss Arabella Wilhelmina Child; third daughter of Jacob Child, esq. of the firm of Bedford, Wright, Carruthers, and Co. Somers-Town, London.

At Egremont, C. S. Fetherstonhaugh, esq. of Kirkoswald, to Miss Hartley, daughter of Thomas H. esq. of Gillfoot.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Henry Brougham, esq. of Brougham Hall, Westmorland.

At Keswick, Miss Sarah Edmondson, daughter of Mr. John E. surgeon, 14.—Mrs. Jane Scott, 85.

At Peeletown, Isle of Man, James Birchill, M. D.

At Brampton, Mr. Whitfield Walker, lieutenant in the Royal Cumberland Rangers, 31.

At Kirkby Stephen, Mr. Richard Lough, 22.

At Bridekirk, Mrs. Ann Mawson, 73.

At Know, near Longtown, Mr. Robert Storey, brother of Dr. S. of Penrith.

At Longtown, Miss Blaylock, eldest daughter of Mr. John B.—Mr. Joseph Scott, 82.

At Newby, Westmorland, Mrs. Margaret Robinson, relict of James R. esq. of Ploverick, near Shap, 78.

At Stanwix, Mr. John Andrews, 81.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, John Livesey, esq.

At Armathwaite, John Fisher, esq. of Calkeld, in Loweswater. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, a few hours before, between Armathwaite-hall and Ouse-bridge.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Mary Bruce, 85.—Mrs. Steele, wife of captain S. of the William and Mary.—Mrs. Piercy, relict of the Rev. Mr. P. 66.—Mrs. Margaret Gordon, wife of captain G. of the Ann Eliza, 63.—Mrs. Harris.—Mr. John Welsh, 62.—Frances, the wife of Mr. Younghusband, bookseller, 68.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Ross, wife of Mr. William R.—Mr. Jacob Johnstone, 54.—Mr. John Fidler.—George Gill, esq. 60.—Mrs. Mary Dalton, 77.—Mr. George Holmes, 29.—Mr. George Thomlinson, 70.

YORKSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held in the vestry of the Holy Trinity Church at Hull, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a society in that town, auxiliary to the British and Bible Society in London. The measure was unanimously agreed to, and a committee formed to carry it into execution.

Married.] At Kirby Hall, the Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, to Mary, youngest daughter of H. Thompson, esq.

At Hull, Capt. Cresser of the Cumberland militia, to Miss Metcalfe, second daughter of Michael M. esq.—Mr. T. Mawhood, che-

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mist, to Marianne, fourth daughter of the late Robert Leigh, esq.

At York, Captain Weldon, of the Lynx Greenland ship, to Miss Waud, of Hull.

At Campsall, near Doncaster, Wm. Bowley, esq. of Kirk Smeaton, to Miss Sarah Bedford, third daughter of Mr. B. of Fenwick Grange.

At Felliskirk, near Thirsk, Mr. T. Pinkney, of Donnotty, to Miss Slater, daughter of John S. esq. of Bolthby.

The Rev. S. Sharp, vicar of Wakefield, to Miss Alderson, daughter of the Rev. George A. rector of Birkin.

At Pocklington, the Rev. J. F. Hatfield, of Hornsea, to Miss Horley.

Died.] At Willow Hall, near Halifax, Daniel Dyson, esq. 67.

At Rawcliffe, Hannah, eldest daughter of Richard Wilson, esq. 24.

At York, Mr. George Peacock, 66.—Joseph Bilton, esq. late of Heald's Hall, near Leeds, 42.—Mrs. Brandon, aunt to Sir William Fettes, of Wamphray, bart. 90.—Mrs. Copeland, 27.—Mrs. Hollins.—Mr. George Smith, formerly an eminent apothecary, 77.—Mr. William Stephenson, 35.

At Bradford, the Rev. H. Hudson, formerly curate of Wibsey, 82.

At Netherton, Mrs. Shaw, 62.

At Fishlake, Mr. Heegham, 73.

At Sumton, Mr. Thompson, 62.

At Hallam, near Sheffield, Mrs. Heywood, 74.

At Hull, James Robinson, esq. 67.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Worsop, wife of John Arthur W. esq. of Bransburton, near Beverley, 23.—Mrs. Kelk, 75.

At Sheffield, Mr. James Greenwood, 52.—Mr. John Unwin, 67.—Mrs. Blythe.—Mr. J. Heppenstall, 72.—Mr. William Bath, 53.—Mrs. Catharine Lindley, 89.—Mrs. Revill, 77.—Mr. Meadows.—Mr. Crooks.

At Meersbrook, near Sheffield, John Milnes, esq. of Wakefield.

At Kippax, the Rev. B. Willis, 57.

At Leeds, Mr. Newton, of the firm of Fenton and Newton, linen-merchants.

At Wakefield, Miss Lonsdale, only daughter of the late Rev. John L. of New Miller Dam, 16.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Rochdale, Robert Blackburn, esq. of Madeira, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. T. Bellas.

At Liverpool, amidst the ruins of St. Nicholas's church, Mr. William Stockley, to Miss Catherine Chesworth, of Prescott.—Humphrey Herbert Jones, esq. of Llyon, in the county of Anglesey, to Jane, eldest daughter of Robert Scott, esq.—Mr. James Marcing, veterinary surgeon, to Miss Sarah Slater.—Mr. R. D. Lane, purser of his majesty's ship, Princess, to Miss Jones.—Capt. E. Kegg, of the Lord Collingwood, to Miss Burnes.

Burnes.—John Grace, esq. of Hoole, near Chester, to Ann Jane, second daughter of Mr. Robert Richardson.—Josiah Kearsley, jun. esq. of Hulton, to Miss Harvey.—T. Woodward, esq. to Miss Sarah Ratcliffe.

At Childwall, Richard Meadowcroft, esq. of Manchester, to Mrs. Hutchinson, of Wavertree.

Died. At Liverpool, Nathaniel Jefferys, esq. formerly M.P. for the city of Coventry.

At Manchester, Mr. T. Milne, solicitor.—Mr. John Taylor, many years steward to James Ackers, esq.—Mrs. Partington.—Mr. Joseph Wood, 39.—Mr. N. Higginson, a partner in the house of Higginson and Co. of Hull.—Miss Susannah Bakewell, of Spring Vale, near Stone, Staffordshire. She had gone to Manchester to attend the funeral of her sister.

At Bolton, Mr. George Grundy, 87.—Suddenly in the street, Mr. Wm. Rowbotham, serjeant in the Bolton Local Militia.

At Wigan, Mr. Thomas Entwisle, 73.

At Oldham, T. Henshaw, esq. 79.

At Paradise Hill, Salford, Manchester, Mrs. Grey, sister to the benevolent James Nield, esq. of Chelsea, 57.

At Lancaster, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. James Johnson, 20.—Mr. Braithwait, surgeon.

At Greave, near Rochdale, Charles, son of Mr. Holt, 23.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Lattman, 42.—Mrs. Highton.—Mr. Wm. Harrison.—Mr. Henry Scott, 45.—Mr. Wm. Kendrick, 47.—Capt. Henry Salt, of the ship Thomas.—Mr. Wm. Lloyd, 76.

CHESHIRE.

Married. At Great Budworth, Mr. William Tinsley, of Warrington, to Miss Carter, daughter of Peter C. esq. of Ashton Park.

At Acton, near Nantwich, Mr. G. N. Hardey, of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Ann Littler.

At Grappenhall, Ralph Norman, esq. of Latchford, to Miss Pass.

Died. At Chester, Mrs. Elizabeth Egerton, aunt to John Egerton, esq. of Oulton Park, and one of the representatives for Chester, 79.—Mrs. Monk, mother of Mr. John M. printer and proprietor of the Chester Courant, 78.—Mrs. Witters, 95.

At Altrincham, Mrs. Brierley, 72.

At Winnington, near Northwich, Mr. Peter Pickering, 67.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died. At Derby, in St. Werburgh's work-house, Hannah Wood, 105.

At Grindeford Bridge, Mr. Robert Outram, 73.

At Horsley, Samuel Parker, 101.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At North Muskham, Mr. Joseph Hole, of South Muskham, to Miss Mary Brooksby.

At Mansfield, Mr. John Heald, of the Rana inn, to Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson.

Died. At Carlton, near Worksop, Mr. Christopher Frankland, 91; and two days afterwards, Margaret, his wife, 79.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Henson, 83.—The Rev. Dr. Bristow, vicar of St. Mary's.—Miss Hodgskin, 83.—Mrs. Rose, wife of Mr. R. of the Elephant and Castle.—Miss Mary Yates, 22.—The Rev. R. Allott, minister of Castle gate meeting-house.

At Farnsfield, John Swift, gent. 77; and two days afterwards, Ann, wife of Mr. Richard Swift, of the same place, and niece of the above gentleman, in consequence of her clothes taking fire.—Mrs. Mary Holland, 69.

At Newark, Mr. James Guthrie, postmaster and an alderman of that corporation.—Mr. Hawkins Clark, 80.—Mrs. Gilson, and the following day her mother, Mrs. Doubleday.

At Eaton, Joseph Turnhill, esq. steward to A. H. Eyres, esq. M. P. for this county.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

An adjourned meeting of the subscribers to, and proprietors of estates interested in, the intended canal from Harborough to Stamford, was lately held at the town-hall in the latter place, when Mr. Torkington suggested the propriety of extending the line of canal from Stamford eastward to the sea: an idea which met with the concurrence of the meeting, and in furtherance of which certain resolutions were passed. The intention, is, to effect a communication with the ports of Wisbech and Lynn, as well as those of Spalding and Boston; and thus give to the eastern coast of the kingdom an almost direct inland communication with Bristol, Liverpool, and London, and the means of transport by almost all the considerable canals which intersect South Britain. The best-founded hope exists that this great national project may be promptly executed; for it is already ascertained that the expense will not be an obstacle: such is the demand for shares in the intended Harborough and Stamford canal, that many have been bought at the Auction-Mart, in London, during the present month, at a premium to the seller of 4l. 10s. per cent.; and some, within these few days, at a premium of 5l.

Married. At Auckborough, Mr. T. B. Morley, of Hull, merchant, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Theophilus Hill.

Died. At Lincoln, Mr. Robert Brown.

At Waddington, Mr. Stephen Bee, 93.

At Conisholm, Mr. Matthew Streeton, 75.

At Alford, Mrs. Jackson, 77.—Mr. Robert Bryon, 70.

At Little Steeping, Mrs. Mary Chapman, 99.

At Huttoft, Mr. Michael Rutland, 84.

At Wintringham, Mr. Thomas Sewell, 53.

At Sleaford, Miss M. A. Harrison.—Mr. Nathaniel Shaw.

At Stamford, Mr. Tomlinson, wife of Mr. T. school-master, 38.

At Leake, Elizabeth Hansard, 90.—William Wright.

At Burgh in the Marsh, Mrs. Kelk, 86.

At Hagworthingham, Mr. William Wingate, 82.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Swift.—Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. P. of the Blackmoor's Head Inn.—Mr. Joseph Buxton, 78.

At Stockwith, Mrs. Hemsworth, 84.

At Morton, Mr. Paris, 63.

At Grimsby, Mr. John Hannah, 77.—Mr. William Drant.

At Wyberton, near Boston, Mrs. Sheath, wife of the Rev. Martin S.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Barrow-upon-Soar, S. Beaumont, gent.

At Upton, Mrs. Crew, 46; and a few days afterwards her fourth son, William G.

At Mountsorrel, Mrs. Wainwright, 82.

At Leicester, Mrs. Greenwood.—Mr. Atkins.—Burgess, gent.—Mr. Underwood.

At Edmondthorpe, Mr. Samuel Robinson.

At Aston Flamville, Mr. Richard Moor, 99.—Mrs. Townsend, 40.

At Stoney Stanton, Mrs. Farmer, 72.

At Sapcote, Mrs. Puffer, 65.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Edwards, to Miss H. Wilson.—Mr. E. Bloor, to Miss Proudlove.

At Woolstanton, Mr. A. Wedgwood, of the Cottage, Bastford, near Etruria, to Miss Hill, daughter of Mr. J. Hill, Roe Buck Inn, in Burslem.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. W. Frost, to Miss Sarah Wills.—Mr. M'Gibbon, comedian, to Miss Woodfall, of the Stamford, Nottingham, and Derby, Company.

At Lilleshall, J. Ogles, of Preston, esq. to Miss Taylor, youngest daughter of Mr. T. late of Donnington Woods.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, R. Morrison, M. D. in his profession, a man less known perhaps for the extent than the success of his practice. The increasing infirmities of age had gradually narrowed the sphere of his exertions; but such families as he had continued to visit, will long and deeply regret his loss. In particular cases, his judgment had ranked him very high in his profession; and the sorrows of numbers to whom, it might be said, he continued life, are his best eulogy and most durable monument.

At Fordall, near Market Drayton, John Orme, esq. in his 75th year.

At Farshull, in the 10th year of his age, George, eldest son of sir G. Pigot, bart.

Aged 61. Mr. Humphry Perrot Field, near forty years a very respectable surgeon of Cannock.

At Leek Mr. E. Tomkipson, attorney.

At Audley, Mr. William Ball.

At Cannock Chase, near Rugely, Mrs. Glover, wife of W. Cheshire G. esq.

At Litchfield, Miss Eliz. Cave Brown, daughter of the late John Cave B. esq. and the following day Miss Louisa Cave Browne, daughter of William Cave B. esq. of the same place.

At Handsworth, Mr. John York Haughton.

At the house of W. Wood, esq. Hanwood, his sister Mrs. Anne W.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Warwick, Mr. Barnay, of Hinckley, to Miss Byrn.

At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Pickering, to Miss Twigg, both of Coventry.—Mr. John Wall, to Miss Sarah Smith.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Green.—Mrs. Fiddian.—Mrs. Walker.—Mr. R. Whitehurst.—Mr. Samuel Woodcock.—Ann, wife of Mr. Wharton, 58.—Mr. John Norton, 57.—Mr. Jacob Holland.—Mr. Vincent Eagle, 41.—Mr. Ashford.—Mr. Turvey.—Mrs. Mary Haden, 88.

At Saltly Hall, near Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Jenkins.

At Henley-in-Arden, Mr. Robert Gibbs.

At Coleshill, Mrs. Neville.

At Ilmington, Mr. Decimus Slater, 69.

At Solihull, Mrs. E. Clarke.

At Stoke, near Coventry, Mr. Underwood, 76.

At Warwick, Mrs. Winn.

At Moor Hall, John Hackett, esq. 71.

At Wasperton, James Dormer, esq. 44.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, the Rev. Robert Evans, of Everton, Notts, to Charlotte Margareta, eldest daughter of Thomas Money, esq.

Died.] At Bridgnorth, Sarah, wife of J. Sparks, esq.—Thomas Milner, gent.

At Morvill, Mr. James Jones.

At Oarton, Mrs. Tart, 85.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. N. Nicholas.

At Eaton, near Childs Ercall, Mr. Popham.

At Coalbrooke Dale, Mrs. D. Darby, an eminent speaker of the Society of Friends; her eloquence in the cause of religion was peculiarly persuasive and impressive; and a zeal for the dissemination of Christian knowledge led her to visit most parts of the British Empire, in her ministerial capacity, where she was always well received and much esteemed.

At Okebury, Mr. R. Parks.

At Wellington, Mr. B. Reading.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Evans, 77.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Thomas Roberts, 84.

At Shrewsbury, the Rev. George Holland, rector of Hanwood and Mind-town in this county.

At Longpool near Newport, Mrs. Eliz. Bloire, 88.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Henry Ruff.
—Mr. W. Hammand, 82.—Mrs. Hudson.
At Hopton, John Spooner, esq.
At Upton-upon-Severn, Mr. George Stewart, surgeon.

At Dudley, Joseph Wainwright, esq. lieut.-col. of the Dudley Volunteer Infantry, aged 69. He was a man equally distinguished for his public and private virtues. As a patriot, he was loyal, zealous, and active, in his country's cause; as a member of society, his strong judgment, inflexible integrity, and unbounded benevolence, obtained him the highest respect and confidence; as a scholar, his attainments, both in antient and modern literature, were very considerable; and as a professional man, his skill and abilities were extensively useful and universally acknowledged. He discharged the duties of a husband, of a father, and of a friend, with exemplary fidelity and affection; in every transaction of life he acted conscientiously; and the whole of his conduct was influenced by sound Christian principles.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hownhall-farm, near Ross, Mrs. Harry.

At Ross, Mrs. Jarvis.

At Hereford, Mr. Thomas Watkins, bookseller.

At Leominster, Mr. Vales, a member of the body corporate of that place.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Minchinhampton, Mr. Rich. Horton, apothecary, to Miss Davis, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel D.

At Cheltenham, Dr. Benjamin Haywood Browne, to Elizabeth Selina, eldest daughter of Eyles Irwin, esq. of the county of Fermanagh, Ireland.—Mr. Bachelor, to Mrs. Hathaway.

Mr. Sweeting, surgeon, of Stroud, to Miss Window, daughter of H. W. esq.

Died.] At Newnham, aged 108, Ann Robins. She had been sexton of that parish upwards of 50 years; gave her evidence in a cause tried at Gloucester assizes, about eight years ago, with astonishing clearness and perspicuity; and retained all her faculties to the last.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Ann Marman.—Mrs. Cooper, 64.—Mrs. Morson.—Mrs. Coley.—Mrs. Brewer.

At Tetbury, Lieut. Colonel H. H. Sloper, commandant of the Horsley and Tetbury volunteer infantry, 43.

At Cains-cross, Mrs. Price, 56.

At Tewksbury, Mr. John Ludgrove.—Mr. Care, sen.

At Barnwood, Mr. Thomas Herbert, 74.

At Wotton, Mrs. Barrow, 91.

At Whitminster, Mrs. Brewer.

At Culver House, Mrs. White, 77.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Whitmore.

At Painswick, Mr. Charles Brandon Trye.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ifley, Peter Bellenger Brodie, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Sutton Thomas Wood, esq.

At Oxford, Mr. W. Higgins, of Banbury, to Miss A. Hemings, of the Plough Inn.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. A. Goodenough, 75.—Mary, daughter of Mr. Carpenter, 20.—Mrs. Payne.—Mrs. Ann Boswell, 66.

At Headington, Mr. R. North.

At Whitley Farm, near Oxford, Mr. James Trinder.

At Chipping Norton, Mr. John Herbert, of the Crown and Cushion Inn, 52.

At Humpton Gay, Mr. William Roberts.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Stowe-house, Mr. Parrott, nearly 50 years steward to the late Earl Temple and the Marquis of Buckingham, 83.

At Great Marlow, Mrs. Rebecca Plumridge.—The Rev. H. H. Gower, many years master of the Free School.—Mrs. Ann Sinduby, relict of Jeremiah S. esq.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Eaton, Mr. John Richardson, of Stamford, to Miss Ann Sibley.

At Bedford, James Hallowell, esq. to Miss Partridge.

Died.] At Harlington, John Wingate Jennings, esq. 53.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Hawes Brains, of Hannington, to Miss Knight, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John K. of that place.

At Marston St. Lawrence, Mr. John Bazeley, of Farthinghoe, to Mrs. Blencowe.

John George, esq. of Bythorne-house, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Angrave, of Holton-house, near Northampton.

Died.] At Sudborough-house, Catherine Mary, only daughter of the late Morgan Vane, esq. of Bibby-hall, 19.

At Peterborough, Henry Cole, esq. many years steward to Earl Fitzwilliam, 64.

At Oundle, Mrs. Mould, wife of Mr. M. surgeon, 31.—Mr. John Adson, 65.

At Rothwell, Mr. John Palmer, 84.

At Kettering, Mrs. Bayes, wife of Mr. B. jun.

At Ravensthorpe, Mrs. Knight, 26.

At Hollowell, Mrs. Thong.

Mr. Manning, former of Orlinbury. He was found dead in Sywell-lane, on his return from Northampton market. It is supposed his horse fell with him, and he was killed on the spot.—Mrs. Wauchope, wife of the Rev. rector of Warkton.

At Northampton, Mr. Drake.

At Edgecote-Lodge, Mrs. Lovell.

At Hardingston, Mr. Timms.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Neot's, Mr. J. W. Blount.

Blount, of Wimborne Minster, Dorset, to Miss A. Scarbarrow, of Little Paxton.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Randall.

At Whittlesea, Mrs. Hurry, of the post-office there.

At Fenstanton, Mrs. Hammond, wife of John H. esq. 35.

At Ellington, Mr. Hoddell, 76.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Kennett, the Rev. Anthony Luther Richardson, rector of that parish, and of Felpham, and Newbourn, near Ipswich.

At Ely, Mr. John Richmond, many years keeper of the house of correction in that city, 66.—Mr. John Boyce.

At Cambridge, Mr. William Baxter, 52.

—Mrs. Waterson, relict of Mr. Henry W. late of Huntingdon, deputy registrar of that archdeaconry, 79.

NORFOLK.

The following statement will doubtless be highly gratifying to the benevolent friends of the lower orders of society. During the last eleven months, the period of Miss Howell's visit to Norwich, three schools have been established, in which no fewer than two hundred and ninety-four children are now educated, and furnished with sufficient instruction to become useful and respectable members of the community. This great improvement commenced with a school for forty-eight girls, under the immediate superintendence of the Miss Gurneys; and the directors of the charity schools, struck with the superior advantages of the new mode of education, adopted it in their establishment also; by which means they were enabled to extend its benefits to one hundred and six children, instead of forty, which they had before. An example like this could not fail of imitation, and accordingly another school, containing one hundred and forty children, was soon after projected in St. Paul's churchyard, and is now completely arranged. Nothing so much evinces the excellence of this plan of education, as the striking fact that it has been eagerly adopted by persons of opposite opinions, who have emulated each other in spreading its benefits around. The Court of Guardians, with a praise-worthy attention to the interests of those more immediately committed to their care, have prepared a room, which will be speedily opened, for the instruction of about fifty children, belonging to the workhouse; and this is the first attempt with which we are acquainted, to provide a moderate but sufficient education for those who are placed in the most abject situation of society. On this account we consider this part of the plan as the most important of any, and promising the greatest advantages.

At the late general meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, at Lynn, there was no stock shewn for the premiums offered. Mr. Chambers, a butcher, near Lynn, shewed a cow, which was bred and

fed by Mr. Bell, of Wallington, in this county: she was dried so late as the 29th of last September, and yet, by grass, hay, and turnips, exhibited the most meat that could well be expected upon so small a bone. Mr. Marsters, of Gaywood, shewed an excellent two-shear Leicester wether, which was slaughtered, and weighed 39½ lbs. per quarter, with 18 lbs. of tallow. Mr. Coke, of Holkham, sent four south-down wethers, of which two were shearlings, and the other two shear; the weight of one of the shearlings slaughtered was 23 lbs. per quarter, with 15 lbs. of fat; the others were such as Mr. Coke always produces, very good. There were three claimants of the premium for at least nine acres of water meadows, and one for at least five acres; and two claimants of the premium for lucerne. These claims were referred to judges, to be decided in the course of this year. The society ordered 50s. to be paid to each of the four meritorious labourers in husbandry, certificates of their merit having been previously sent to the secretary, according to the direction of the society. To George Reader, a cottager of West Tofts, for keeping bees, the society ordered 2l.

At the same meeting it was resolved to petition parliament against the bill now pending to prohibit the distillation of spirits from barley. The unusual precipitancy with which this bill is carrying through the house, precludes the society from the opportunity of requesting a public meeting upon the occasion, and has induced them to send the petition with all the dispatch possible to the principal places of the county for signature. The points upon which this petition is grounded, are,—1st, That the necessity which existed at the time when the prohibition was first instituted (*viz.* the abundance of sugar in hand) is now done away; and the 2nd, That the badness of the season during the last harvest was such as to prevent the barley crop from being got in as it ought: the consequence is, that most of the barley was so much injured, that it is unfit for malting, and not saleable, except at such a price as will not remunerate the farmer his expenses of cultivation.

Married.] At Sculthorpe, the Rev. Horatio Dowsing, rector of North Barsham, to Mrs. Jones of Cranmer House.

At Yarmouth, Captain Thomas Gunton, of Bermondsey, Surry, to Miss Mary Smith.

At Norwich, Mr. W. A. Burdick, printer, to Miss Charlotte Caroline Smith.

At Swaffham, Mr. James Shalders, printer and bookseller, of Holt, to Miss E. Stapleton.

At Attleburgh, Mr. Robert Sheldrake, attorney, to Miss Mary Atmore.

T. Blake, esq. of Yelverton, to Miss Nicholls, eldest daughter of J. Nicholls, esq. of Hales.

Died.]

Died.] At East Dereham, Mrs. Priscilla Alpe.

At Swardstone-hall, in the 98th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Berney, the last surviving daughter of Thos. B. esq. of the same place, who died in 1720, and the last surviving sister of the late John B. of Bracon-hall, esq.

At North Walsham, Mrs. Raven.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Benyon, 45.

At Harleston, Mrs. Eliz. Heyman, widow of Henry H. esq. of Stroud, Kent, 81.

At Cromer, Mr. Francis Pearson, 85.

At Swaffham, Mr. Anthony Hyde.—Mrs. Randall, relict of Robert R. gent. and sister of Mrs. Dugate, of Tring.

At Tring, Thos. Dugate, esq. and about three weeks afterwards, his wife, Mrs. D.

At West Walton, Mr. Watts.

At Holverstow-hall, Mrs. Munsey, 72.

At New Houghton, Mr. John Mitchell, 75.—Mr. Reynolds, surgeon, of Massingham. He was called upon to attend the above Mr. Mitchell, and, while at his house, expired, by a similar fit to that which proved fatal to his patient.

At Trunch, Harriet, second daughter of the Rev. M. Ward, 23.

At Downham Market, Mr. Keen Bunkall, 91.—Mr. James Hampson, 56.

At Norwich, Mrs. S. Chapman, 88.—Mr. James Page, 77.—Miss Ann Barrow.—Mr. J. S. Boulter, 50.—Mrs. Hannah Toft, 77.—Mr. James Boardman, 51.—Mrs. H. Gardiner, 71.—Mrs. Kinghorn, wife of Mr. K. dissenting minister, 71.—Mrs. Ayres, 84.—Mr. James Gurlington, 78.—Mrs. Martineau, wife of Philips Meadows M. esq. surgeon, 58.—Mr. John Fransham, teacher of the Greek and Latin languages, and mathematics, 79.—Mr. James Pitchers.

At Gunton House, Harbord lord Suffield, 76.

SUFFOLK.

A piece of garden-ground, at Ipswich, has been purchased for the purpose of being converted into a provision market; and the corporation have offered premiums for plans for the best mode of constructing the same.

Married.] At Beighton, B. L. Clayton, esq. surgeon, of Norton, to Mrs. Midson, widow of Robert M. esq. late of Stowmarket.

E. Fuller, esq. of Carlton-hall, near Saxmundham, to Miss Tatnall, daughter of W. T. esq. of Leiston Old Abbey.

Died.] At Cockfield-hall, Sir John Blois, bart. 71. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now sir Charles Blois, bart. lieutenant-colonel of the Ouse and Derwent volunteer corps of infantry.

In her 83d year, Mrs. Wakeham, relict of the Rev. D. W. dean of Bocking.

At Lavenham, Miss Eleanor Branwhite.—John Mudd, esq.

At Barningham, Mr. John Day, 78.

At Newmarket, Mr. Samuel Petts, many years starter of the horses on the course there.

At Troston, Eliz. wife of Mr. Edw. Hoy, 70.

At Clare, Mrs. Mary Harrison.

At Guntton-hall, Mrs. Fowler.

At Ipswich, Mrs. M. Hingeston, daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. formerly master of the grammar school of that town.—Mrs. Parish, a maiden lady, whose benevolent disposition induced her to relieve every one whose necessities appeared to call on her charity; she actually had 20 pensioners living at her house when she died, besides children supported at different schools, and numbers relieved by her occasional donations.

At Beccles, Mr. John Allcock, 70.

At Bury, Mr. Felix Loveless.—Mrs. Fly.—Mr. Richard Ward.—Mrs. Knowles, relict of the late Rev. Dr. K. prebendary of Ely, and lecturer of St. Mary's in this town, 85.

At Little Bently-hall, Mrs. A. King.

The Rev. George Dinsdale, rector of Stratford St. Andrew, and vicar of Benhall, both in this county.

At West-thorp, Mr. Robert Whistlecraft, 97.

At Melford, Mrs. Baker, 72.

At Halesworth, Mr. John Wade, of the Angel Inn.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Writtle, Samuel Simpson, esq. of Isleworth, Middlesex, to Miss Mary Parnell, daughter of the late Mr. P. of Grays, near Writtle.

At Waltham Abbey, Mr. Nathaniel Davis, attorney, Lothbury, to Miss Catharine Wallis, daughter of Thomas W. esq.

Died.] At Writtle, Mr. Finch, of the Rose and Crown.

At Woodbridge Hacheston, Samuel Cutting, gent. 91.

At Roxwell, Mrs. Birch, wife of the Rev. Richard B. 78.

At Harwich, Mr. Cornelius Colosson, sen. 74.

At Rawreth, Mrs. Chapman, 79.

At Little Leighs, Mrs. Taylor.

At Colchester, Mrs. Craven, wife of Benja. C. esq. and daughter of the late William Kerstemeau, esq.—Whilst attending divine service at Holy Trinity Church, Mr. Martin Riddellsdell, 80. He was apparently in good health, till, falling suddenly into the arms of the persons in the pew with him, he in a few minutes expired without a struggle.

At Sible Hedingham, Mrs. Maria Sedgwick, relict of Thomas S. esq. of Hackney.

In November last, at Grenville, Grenada, West Indies, Mr. Joseph Thorn, formerly of St. Osyth, in this county, who in the course of thirty years amassed a large fortune, the bulk of which he has left to his brothers, Mr. John Thorn, Colchester, and Mr. William Thorn, Bradfield.

KENT.

It appears on an examination of the accounts made by requisition of parliament, that the amount of the repairs done to the cathedral of Canterbury during the last 20 years, is 21,005*l*. giving an annual average of 1050*l*. 5*s*.

At half past two o'clock, on Tuesday, January 16th, the corning-house, No. 4, in the king's powder-mills, at Faversham, blew up with a most tremendous explosion. Of the six men employed in the building at the time, four were blown to pieces, and their bodies and limbs were scattered to a distance of upwards of one hundred yards from the site of the building. One of the arms was found on the top of a high elm tree. The fifth man was taken up alive, but no hopes of his recovery were entertained. The sixth man, George Holmes, the foreman of the work, singular to relate, was found alive also, sitting in the midst of the smoking ruins, with his clothes burning; but he was otherwise not much injured, and is likely to do well. At the door of the corning-house was standing a tumbrel, or covered waggon, with two horses and a driver. The waggon was blown to pieces, and the driver and horses were killed. Of three horses employed in the building, two have perished, but the third is living. No circumstances have transpired from which an opinion can be formed with respect to the cause of the accident: it is the third of the kind that has happened at these mills within these seven years. A plan is in contemplation, by which it is hoped that these fatal accidents may in great measure be prevented. It is intended not only to simplify the machinery, so that the power of one horse only will be required, but the whole of the works are to be sunk in the ground, with a loose roof of weatherboarding, which, in the event of the composition taking fire, will fly off and give vent to the explosion.

The new harbour at Folkstone will occupy nineteen acres of land, and contain five hundred vessels, from four to five hundred tons each, affording them shelter and protection from the strong southerly winds which are here prevalent, and also from the swarms of privateers which infest this narrow part of the channel; there being at present no shelter to our brave defenders, to the distressed mariner, or to the commercial interest in general, from Dungeness Point to the Downs, a line of coast of more than forty miles. Nature has bountifully afforded every facility towards accomplishing this desirable object; for, within one hundred yards of all parts of this work, are abundance of rocks, which are formed, by the constant washing of the ocean, to all the purposes required, and are secured to the company free of any expense, together with other materials on the contiguous estates of the earl of Radnor, which he permits the company the free use

of, without any compensation, except one pound in every clear one hundred pounds, arising from harbour dues. The pier heads also are naturally formed by two clumps of rocks placed at a distance of two hundred and ninety feet, forming the channel through which vessels are to enter the harbour; and it is here worthy of remark, that there will never be less than twelve feet of water at any time of the tide, whereas Dover and many other harbours cannot be entered but at the height of the tide—this is an incalculable advantage, in a commercial point of view, as well as to the safety of the vessels navigating the channel. The materials required in the erection of this harbour will be free of expense to the company—the labour will constitute the chief expenditure. Under these circumstances, therefore, we are not to be surprised that this important undertaking is estimated by an eminent engineer (Mr. Jessop), at the very small sum of 22,000*l*. which has been raised by four hundred and forty shares, of 50*l*. each, payable by instalments of not more than 15*l*. per annum. Besides these natural advantages, Folkstone being much the nearest point of communication with the continent, the dues for passage-boats and merchandize in time of peace will be immense; but, it is not to this source alone that we are to look for advantage in this undertaking, for in time of war also, the dues of this harbour will yield a very large per-centage on the capital. Among the many sources of profit, the extensive and increasing fishery of Folkstone will not be found one of the least; for every hundred of mackerel and every last of herrings will pay a proportionate harbour due, exclusive of vessels of every description belonging to the town, which will pay from one to ten guineas each, annually. Building materials, and every species of merchandize, will also yield a considerable income; and the consumption of coals alone in this town will pay two and a half per cent. on the capital, exclusive of its populous and fast-increasing environs. The grand western wall is complete, and it may be safely said, that much the most difficult part of the work is finished, although only 8,400*l*. have been expended, including all parliamentary and other preliminary expenses, which in many recent establishments have amounted to a considerable part of the capital. We have therefore a fair reason to hope, that by a continuation of that good management which has hitherto been displayed, the capital of 22,000*l*. will be ample for its completion. It is calculated that this undertaking will be completed in 1811. But the harbour-dues will commence in 1810, and very little doubt can be entertained that the first year's receipt will pay at least ten per cent. on the expenditure.

Died.] At Margate, Ann, wife of Jacob Sawkins, esq. and daughter and sole heiress of Capt. David Turner, formerly of Nash Court,

Court, Isle of Thanet.—Mrs. Miles, relict of John M. esq.

At Canterbury, Mr. Partridge, sen. 71.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Edward S. sen.—Mrs. Mary Parker, 91.—Mrs. Reynolds, 88.—Mrs. Tiblain, 70.

At Shepherd's, Cranbrook, Mrs. Tempest, wife of John T. esq.

At Dover, Mr. John Taylor, of the theatre of that town.

At Northfleet, Sir Thos. Wiseman, bart. 80.

At Whitstable, Mrs. Carr, 70.—Miss Farbrace, 21.

At Herne, Mrs. Greenland.

At Brookland, Edward Snoad, esq. 24.

At Down Court, Doddington, Ann, daughter of Mr. John Johnson, 13. This is the third daughter he has lost within the last three months.

At Folkstone, Mr. Bazely Warman, 66.—Mrs. Sladen, 85.—Mr. H. Upton, 24.

At Deal, Mr. Jeremiah Nicholas, and a short time afterwards, his widow, Mrs. N.

At Bradborn, sir John Papillon Twisden, bart.

At Queenborough, Edward Shove, esq. one of the magistrates for this county.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Wathurst.

At Sandwich, Mr. Richard Pettman, 70.—Mrs. Castle, 58.—Mr. Slaughter, 82.

At Sheerness, Capt. Bass, of his majesty's ship Glückstadt.

At Boughton-under-Blean, Mr. Knowler, sen.

At Loose, John Boorman, gent. 85.

At Barfreston, Mrs. Wood.

At Brasted Place, Mrs. Mary Turton, relict of Dr. John T. physician to his majesty, 69.

At Atham, Mrs. Whitby, wife of capt. W. R. N. She has left considerable property. Her principal estates in Yorkshire, with the house and park at Brasted-place, are bequeathed to Mr. E. Peters, her nephew, a minor; and a large estate in Yorkshire is left to her relation, Mr. Lambe, of the Temple.

SURRY.

Died.] At Merton, Mrs. Ann Blakiston, relict of the Rev. John B.

At West Horsley, Mr. T. Ledger, 55.

At Kingston, Mrs. Parker.—Mrs. Mary Bye, 79.

At Dulwich, Mrs. Rix.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Mr. C. Verrall, surgeon, of Seaford, to Miss King, daughter of the Rev. J. W. King, rector of Tarrant Rushton, Dorsetshire.

Died.] At Southover, Mr. James Beadle, 80.—Mr. Nicholas Tourle, 73.

At Brighton, Mrs. Mary Howell, one of the oldest female bathers of that town, 76.—Mrs. Ann Pitches, daughter of the late Thomas P. esq. accountant-general of the

post-office.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Col. J. of the 18th light dragoons.

At Hurst-pierpont, in consequence of falling down stairs, Mrs. Mitchell.

At South Stoke, Mrs. Wilton, relict of the Rev. Mr. W. rector of that place, whom she survived but a few weeks, leaving eight small children wholly unprovided for.

At Arundel, Mrs. Overington.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Cheriton, the Rev. John Courtney, to Miss Ferrers, only daughter of the Rev. Edmond F.

At Ringwood, H. Combe Compton, esq. of Manor House, to Charlotte, second daughter of William Mills, esq. M. P.

William Dyke, esq. of Vernham, to Miss Eliz. Steele, of Ashmounsworth, both in this county.

The Rev. George Illingworth, rector of South Tidworth, to Miss Emma Smith, daughter of Thomas Ashton S. esq. of Tidworth-house.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Capt. Marmaduke Bailey, of the Wanderer, of Hull, in the Jamaica trade. While adjusting the jib-halliards of his boat at the mast-head, he was washed away by a heavy sea, and never seen after.—Lieut. Richardson, formerly of the 1st Veteran Battalion, 83.—Mr. Pancras, carpenter in the royal navy, 90.—Dr. Roberts, late physician to the Royal Naval Hospital, at Haslar.

At Winchester, Mr. Downes, solicitor.—Mrs. Seares, 55.—Mr. William Rogers.—Mrs. Hall, 94.—Mrs. Lyford, wife of Mr. L. surgeon.

At Nether Wanlip, Mr. Richard Gale.

At Southampton, Mrs. Allnutt, wife of John A. esq. of Clapham Common.—Mrs. Jolliffe, wife of W. J. esq. senior bailiff.

At Quarley-house, near Andover, Mrs. Haggerston, widow of Edward H. esq. of Ellingham, Northumberland.

At Cuffnells, the infant son of George Henry Rose, esq.

At Ringwood, John Deschamp, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Semley, Mr. Joseph Roberts, to Miss Charlotte Sanger, both of Warminster.

John Gabriel, esq. of Calne, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Ward, esq. of Marlborough.

Hallifield O'Donnoghue, A. B. of St. Edmund's-hall, Oxford, to Lydia, third daughter of the Rev. Edward Spencer, rector of Winkfield.

At Salisbury, Mr. Joseph Scobell, of Stonehouse, Devon, attorney, to Miss Ann Jane Cooper.

Died.] At Burbage, Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Rev. H. Jenner, and niece of Dr. J.

At Westwood, Mrs. Southerton, wife of Mr. S. solicitor.

At Warminster, Mr. Walter Brett, 68.

At Salisbury, Mr. Trotman, jun. His death was occasioned by sleeping in damp sheets, when on a journey at an inn in Somersetshire.

BERKSHIRE.

On the 31st of January, the annual general meeting of the Reading Literary Institution Society was holden at the town-hall, and was very fully attended. J. E. Liebenrood, esq. president, in the chair. Mr. Martin Annesley, the treasurer, produced a detail of the receipts and expenditure of the preceding year; the result of which is as follows, viz.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Balance of account in hand, Jan. 1809 | 171 | 1 | 3 |
| The receipts of the year, consisting of instalments of new proprietor's shares, annual subscriptions, dividends on stock, &c. | 253 | 6 | 6 |
| | 424 | 7 | 9 |
| Expended in purchase of books, librarian's salary, house-rent, purchase of stock, &c. &c. | 379 | 18 | 4 |

Leaving a balance in hand of 44 9 5

The president expressed the high satisfaction he enjoyed, in witnessing the advantages which this institution affords, and the pleasure which has been generally manifested by both the proprietors and subscribers; and concluded by congratulating the meeting on the present state of their finances, and the prospects which open to them of not only the permanency but completion of their original plan. It was unanimously resolved that a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds be laid out in the purchase and repair of books, during the present year.

Mr. Holt, of Greenham, in digging his garden, has found, about one and a half feet below the surface of the ground, a curious wrought earthen pot, containing a large quantity of ancient coins, some of which are of as early date as Henry II. and many which he has not been yet able to ascertain the date of, are supposed to be much older. They are deposited in Dr. Lamb's museum at Reading, and may be seen by application to him.

Married.] At Reading, S. Walker, esq. of Garlick Hill, London, to Miss Clarke.

Died.] At Aldermaston, Mr. Harris, 76. At Willow House, Hurst, Mrs. Round, wife of Mr. R. and daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Skelton, rector of Warfield.

At Sulhamstead, Mr. Richard Soper. He was found drowned in a stream of water near his house. Verdict—*Insanity.*

At Faringdon, Mr. W. Cooper.

At Gey's-house, Maidenhead, aged 95, Lady Antonia Leslie, mother of Lord Lindores. At Reading, on his return from London to Bristol, colonel John Callow, of the king's own regiment of dragoons.

At Newbury, E. Withers, esq. senior alderman of that borough, 86.

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SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a most respectable meeting lately held at the Guildhall in Bristol, it was resolved, that a society should be formed, under the denomination of the Bristol Auxiliary Bible Society, the object of which is to co-operate with the British and Foreign Bible Society. Nearly 1000*l.* was immediately given as donations, and 200*l.* as annual subscriptions.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. Richard Grimes, of Bristol, to Miss Hazard.

At Ilminster, W. Drowding, esq. of Martley, Worcestershire, to Miss Hanning, daughter of the late J. Hanning, esq. of Whitelackington-house.

At Ash-Priors, Langley St. Albyn, esq. of Alfoxton, to Miss Luxton, only daughter of the Rev. L. H. Luxton, minister of that parish, and Taunton St. James.

At Weston, W. Tyndall, esq. of Reading, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Zachary Bayly, esq. of Belle-vue.

Died.] At Bath, George Simon Crook, esq. 45. A very respectable member of that corporation, and sheriff of the city for the present year. Though for several months before he had been seriously indisposed, yet his dissolution at last was extremely sudden. He had only just partaken of a temperate meal, and was cheerful and pleasant, as usual, when the awful event happened. It is no more than a proper tribute of respect to his memory to add, that his death is most sincerely deplored by all that knew him. Few men possessed more evenness of temper, urbanity of manners, or goodness of disposition, than marked the character of this amiable man. In his capacity as member of the body corporate, he was highly independent, liberal, and disinterested. Every plan suggested for the improvement of the city of Bath, or for the benefit of the public at large, invariably received his hearty concurrence, and had his most zealous support. As a medical man his abilities were confessedly excellent, and well cultivated; and the extensive practice, which, in connection with his respected brother, he for many years enjoyed, is an ample proof of the very general and deserved estimation in which his abilities were held. Mr. Crook was an enthusiastic admirer of the drama; and, without any prejudice to the duties of his profession, a frequent attendant on theatrical representations. He was an ardent patron and friend of all the professors of this interesting art; and was extremely well read in most of the works of modern dramatic writers; his remarks on which evinced no inconsiderable portion of accurate discrimination and good taste. Various unacknowledged specimens of his critical acumen and skill in these subjects, have met the public eye, and would confirm the truth of the preceding statement. In his family connections, Mr. Crook was sincerely beloved; he was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a warm and faithful friend. On all occasions, both

of a public and private nature, his heart was ever open to the appeals of humanity; and a very honourable proof of his generosity was given, at the period of the late jubilee, when Mr. Crook, and his worthy colleague in office, Mr. sheriff Lye, liberated, from their private purses, all the prisoners confined for debt, in the jail of the city of Bath; an act of munificence and mercy, which, together with its authors, ought never to be forgotten.

Sir Charles Turner, of Kingleatham, Yorkshire, bart. He was the second baronet of his family, born on the 28th day of Jan. 1773, elected representative in Parliament for the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull 1796, and on the 2d of September in the same year, was married to Miss Newcomen, the daughter of the late sir William Gleadowe Newcomen, of Carrickglass, in Ireland, bart.: sir Charles has died without issue: his lady survives him.—Richard Cope Hopton, esq. of Canon Frome, Herefordshire.—Richard Johnson, esq. late of Swaffham, Norfolk.—James Douglas Richardson, esq. late of Bombay.—Lieut. Bernard White, of the 20th regiment, in the service of the East India Company, 23.—Thomas Hamilton, esq. 21.—Anna, relict of John Pigott, esq. of Brockley Court, 92.—Miss Williams, daughter of Captain W.—Henry Walter, esq. youngest son of the late Henry W. esq. for some years chamberlain to the corporation of Bath.

At Clifton, Elinor, third daughter of T. M. Tabot, esq. of Ponrice Castle, Glamorganshire.—Mrs. Herbert, sister to the late James H. esq. of Kingsley, Berks.

At Bridgewater, Mrs. Eliz. Sealey, daughter of the late Nicholas, S. esq. 77.

At Southstoke, Eliza Granada, only daughter of Isaac Beak, esq.

At Charmouth, W. Rowe, esq. 62.

At the Lodge in Kingswood, Mr. Arthur Palm, 93, brother of Mrs. Walters, of Redminster, who is now in her 100th year.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married. At Holt Chapel, near Wimborne, Mr. W. Reeks, jun. to Miss Sarah Habbard.

At Bincombe, near Dorchester, Mr. Cooper, to Mrs. Patience.

At Wareham, Mrs. Filliter, solicitor, to Miss Christian Brown.

Died. At Spetisbury, near Blandford, the Rev. Edward Bindfield, curate of that parish.

At Charlborough Park, Mr. Joseph Lockyear, upwards of fifty years park-keeper to Mr. Drax Grosvenor, and family.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married. At Modbury, lieut. D'Arcy, of the 13th light dragoons, to Miss Mary Bartlett, daughter of N. Adams B. esq. of Ludbrooke.

M. T. Tucker, of Moreton Hampstead, to Mrs. Britton, second daughter of Andrew Kingsman, esq.

Died. At Weston-house, near Sidmouth,

John Stuckey, esq. 95. He has left the bulk of his fortune, above 6000*l.* per annum, to his relative, B. Bartlett, esq. of the General Post-office, nephew to Mr. Palmer, of Bath: Mr. Stuckey has likewise left 3000*l.* per annum to Vincent Stuckey, esq. of the Treasury.

At Sidmouth, John Latouch, esq. one of the firm of Messrs. Latouche's bank, in Dublin. He had, for many years, declined any active part in business, and principally resided at his seat, Harristown, in the county of Kildare, occasionally visiting Devonshire. He married Miss Fitzgerald, by whom he has left four children: the countess of Llandaff, Mrs. Peter Dundas, and Messrs. Robert and John Latouche, members of the Imperial parliament. Mr. Latouch and Mr. Stuckey, of Weston house, near Sidmouth, who died on the same day, are said to have possessed property to the amount of nearly a million sterling.

At Barnstaple, Henry, second son of the late Stephen Bencroft, e. q. of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, London, 14.

At Exmouth, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Willis, late of Bath, a widow lady, of exemplary benevolence, liberality, and piety. She survived but a few weeks the loss of her only daughter, Mrs. Mary Cure, also a widow lady, late of Bath, after having lived together fifty-four years. In them were united the most pleasing cheerfulness and urbanity of manners, to the strictest attention to all the duties of sincere religion.

At Exeter, Mrs. Mary Newbery, 81.—John Gould, esq. of Derbyshire.—Mr. James Prentice, only child of M. S. Prentice, esq. of Armagh, 19.

At Torpoint, Mrs. M^cFarlane, wife of James M^cF. purser in his majesty's navy.

CORNWALL.

Married. At Helston, Samuel John, esq. of Penzance, to Mary Millett, eldest daughter of Thomas Grills, esq.

At Crowan, Captain Handwell, to Miss Fowl.

Died. The Rev. Digory Jose, vicar of Poughill, 78, an eccentric character, but a sincerely devout man.

At Truro, lieut. Henry Carthew, R. N.

At Falmouth, Mr. Peter M^cDowell.—Mrs. Pearce, of the Exeter Inn.

At Marazion, Miss Jane Cornish, eldest daughter of the late William C. esq.

At Bodmin, Mr. Blake, of Probus.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. Hamley, surgeon, 28.

At Helston, Miss Caroline Mousteven, daughter of the late Hender M. esq. 12.

At St. Austell, Mary Rosoman, 95.

WALES.

Sir W. W. Wynn, bart. has given a building at Wrexham, sufficiently large to educate 500 poor children, on the Lancastrian plan, besides subscribing very handsomely towards the support of the institution.

[*Died.*

Died.] At Pentre Parr, Carmarthenshire, Joshua Parr, M. D.

At Swansea, Samuel Hancorne, esq. collector of the customs in that port nearly twenty-two years.

At Castle Piggim, Carmarthen, Thomas Blome, esq. formerly a captain in the militia of that county, and for several years in the commission of the peace.

At Wrexham, Charles Massie, esq. 61.

At Pick-hill, near Wrexham, Thomas Brereton, esq.

At Myrtle Hill, Pembrokeshire, Charles Gibbon, esq. 79.

At Beaumaris, Mrs. Rathbone, relict of the late Rev. Mr. R. late rector of Llangelynin, Carnarvonshire.

At Haverfordwest, Eliza Bateman, youngest daughter of the late William James, esq. of Sorston-house, Pembrokeshire.

Mrs. Lloyd, relict of Thomas David L. esq. of Llwydiarth, Anglesea.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Alexander Brodie, esq. to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Richard Somner, esq. of Haddington.

At Outlands, near Glasgow, George Palmes, esq. of Naburn, in the county of York, to Margaret Isabella, daughter of William Lindsay, esq.

At Lerwick, in Shetland, James Greig, esq. writer and collector of taxes there, to Miss Cecilia Heddell, eldest daughter of Francis H. esq. of Wresland, comptroller of customs for Shetland.

At Dumfries, the Rev. William Dunbar, minister of Applegarth, to Anne, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Burnside, of Dumfries.

Died.] At Angelraw, Berwickshire, John Hay, of Angelraw, esq.

At Port Glasgow, James Crawford, esq.

At Glasgow, Richard Cross, esq.

At St. Boswell's, the Rev. Mr. Scade, minister of that parish.

At Turriff, Ann Allardice, 100.

At Stirling, William Telford, esq. cashier to the Stirling Banking Company, 52.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Harrison, widow of Joseph H. esq. of Whitehaven.—Miss Helen Duff, daughter of R. W. D. esq. of Petteresso.

In the parish of Inverhallan, district of Cowal, Mary Leitch, aged 102 years and four months. She had constant good health, and the exercise of her faculties, till within six weeks of her death. She married at 16 years of age, and had a numerous family. She was a householder for 82 years: four years ago she went to live with her daughter.

At Barnton-house, George Ramsay, of Barnton, esq. There are few individuals in any station, who have had the good fortune to be distinguished by so large a share of general esteem as this gentleman. To an understanding naturally acute and com-

prehensive, Mr. Ramsay joined the utmost benevolence of mind, which his ample fortune happily afforded him many opportunities of recording in numerous acts of liberality, which, while they attest the munificence of his disposition, greatly add to the sorrow so generally felt for his untimely fate. Mr Ramsay has been long known as the patron of every undertaking connected with the progress of the country, and his great command of capital enabled him to execute his plans on so large a scale, that his loss will be felt most severely by the numerous train of labourers and dependants, to whom he dispensed comfort and support.

Died.] At Fornightly, Nairnshire, Duncan Campbell, esq. It would be needless to enlarge upon the virtues which distinguished this worthy gentleman: suffice it to say, that, actuated with the purest patriotism, he was ardently solicitous for bettering the condition of the poor; and that with the warmest affections of the mind, he was the tender husband, the affectionate father, the steady friend, and the honest man. Living thus highly esteemed for the generous exercise of those amiable qualities which endear man to society, he died most sincerely lamented by those who had the gratification of his acquaintance.

IRELAND.

Lately at Edgeworth's town, in the centre of Ireland, died, without a struggle, the widow Burnet, aged 116 and upwards. She had been wife to an honest laborious mason, and she was a woman of uncommon shrewdness and activity. The winter before last she was seen mounted on a ladder mending the thatch of her cottage. Though she was thus careful of her worldly goods, she was uncommonly good-natured and charitable. Her mind was never fretted by malevolent passions. She was always ready to give or lend what little money she possessed, and she was careful to do these services to her distressed neighbours when no witness was present; so that accident alone discovered some of her good deeds and bad debts. In her habits of diet she was very temperate; she lived chiefly on potatoes and milk, and stirabout; never drank spirits, or beer, but sometimes drank a glass of sweet wine, of which she was fond. She was (like most other long-lived people) an early riser, and took regular but not violent exercise. For the last twenty years of her life she seldom failed to walk from the cottage where she lived to Edgeworth's town, a distance of about an English mile over a rough stony road. She preserved all her organs of sense to the last; could hear what was said in a low voice, could distinguish the changes of countenance of those to whom she spoke, as she plainly proved by changing her topics of conversation when she found they did not please her auditors; her sense of smell had not failed; the summer before her death she took

took pleasure, as she said, in the smell of a rose, and shewed that she perceived the odour by asking where it came from before she saw the flower. Her intellectual faculties were at this advanced age acute and vigorous; she narrated with uncommon clearness and vivacity; and it was remarkable of her memory that it was not only retentive of things that had passed ninety years ago, but of recent facts and conversations. She had the habit, common to very old people, of continually talking of her approaching death, and yet making preparations for life. She was as eager about the lease or the rent of her farm, as if she felt sure of continuing many years to enjoy what she possessed. She was very religious, but her religion was not of a melancholy cast. The following epitaph is inscribed over her tomb. "Here lies, in hopes of a blessed resurrection, the body of Elizabeth Burnett, of Lignageeragh, born 1693; married 1733; died September 14, 1809, aged 116."—To the last day of her long life she preserved the use of her limbs, her senses, and her memory, which possessed the uncommon faculty of retaining recent circumstances as well as those which happened in her youth. Every year added to the regard with which she was considered by the rich, and by the poor: thus she was a conspicuous example that virtue in humble life, can render the possessor as useful, respectable, and happy, as it could in the highest situation.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Surat, in India, in the prime of life, captain Henry Young, of his majesty's 17th light dragoons, second son of the late bishop of Clonfert. This gallant officer distinguished himself at the siege of Seringapatam, Assaye, and Vellore, receiving, while serving with the 19th light dragoons at the latter place, at the head of his regiment, for most meritorious conduct, the thanks of colonel Gillespie. In 1800 he returned to this country with his regiment, after an absence of eleven years; preferring however an active situation, he exchanged into the 17th light dragoons, then on their way to India, whither he proceeded to join them, and on the day of his reaching quarters was seized with a fever, which, after seventeen days, terminated an existence honourable to his memory. The highest respect was paid to his obsequies, the whole garrison of Surat having attended his funeral.

At Arnhem, in Holland, Matthys Bademaker, at the great age of 110 years. He worked at his trade, as a shoemaker, until the age of 90. He was only once married, and had no more than two children, both females. Both of these however, having married, the old man died grandfather to 12 persons, and great-grandfather to 20, the eldest of whom was 21 years of age at the time of his decease. He retained his facul-

ties and health until within three weeks of his death. When King Louis visited Arnhem last year, he settled a pension of 400 guilders on him.

At Tyrrowah, in the Bunglecond country, in the East Indies, James Merriman, esq. lieutenant, adjutant, and paymaster, in the 26th native regiment, in the honourable East India Company's service. He was the youngest son of Mr. N. Merriman, of Marlborough; and was a gentleman of pleasing manners and amiable disposition; greatly regretted by all his officers, and every person who knew him.

On his passage to Madeira, the Rev. Lewis Roberts, the younger son of an opulent merchant settled at Lisbon. He was born in that city about 1772, and was brought up in the persuasion of the church of Rome, of which both his parents were communicants. At the proper age he became a member of a college of celebrity, where he was soon distinguished by the uncommon vigour of his mind, the fertility of his genius, and the aptitude with which he acquired all kinds of erudition. His passion for knowledge was unbounded; and he applied himself with unwearied zeal in the study of the classics, of ethics, of divinity, and all the higher branches of science. Having stored his mind with these important attainments, he did not disdain the lighter pursuits of literature. History, poetry, and the belles-lettres, opened a wide field to his imagination; and such was the facility with which he acquired the modern languages, that before he attained his twentieth year, he spoke and wrote with equal propriety and elegance the English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Italian. Thus qualified to fill any situation with credit, he was induced, by the advice of a tutor who had early been intrusted with the care of his education, to become a catholic clergyman, contrary to the inclinations of his family, who had hoped that his abilities might be displayed in a more active scene of life. His exertions in the pulpit challenged the applause of all who heard him; and while the public did justice to his oratorical abilities, his private friends were not less delighted with the charms of his conversation, which was at once amusing from its variety, instructive from the information it afforded, and interesting from the simplicity with which it was expressed. Having established a high reputation as a preacher and a man of letters at Lisbon, he removed with his father's family to England, and settled in London. But though he henceforward resided principally in the British metropolis, he took opportunities of visiting Paris, Berlin, and other continental capitals, in the polished circles of which he was always an admired and a welcome guest. Fond of the pleasures of refined society, for which he was particularly calculated by the urbanity of his manners, the sweetness of his temper, and the brilliancy of a ready but ne-

ver offensive wit, he still devoted the greater part of every day to the discharge of his professional duties, or the cultivation of letters. He was for some time an officiating minister at the Spanish chapel in Manchester-square; but the continued attacks of a pulmonary complaint, to which he was early subject, soon compelled him to relinquish his situation as a regular preacher; but, as often as an interval of health occurred, he willingly lent his aid in the catholic pulpits of this town. Whenever he did so the place of worship was crowded, and christians of all denominations listened with pleasure and edification to his discourses, which, free from bigotry and intolerance, and emanating from the true spirit of the gospel unadulterated, breathed the purest morality, and were delivered with all the animating warmth of impressive eloquence. In literary composition his abilities were not less conspicuous; and if the friend on whom falls the melancholy task of recording the merits of one whose premature loss he shall never cease to deplore, could, without a violation of the confidence reposed in him, declare what he knows on this subject, the public would discover, perhaps with surprise, how often they have been indebted to the elegant pen of Mr. Roberts. His modesty was extreme; and while most of his works were sent into the world anonymously, even their success did not persuade him to claim the praise to which he was justly entitled. He affixed however his name to an admired *Defence of the Principles of the Church of Rome*, which he conceived had been misrepresented in a pamphlet supposed to be written by an Irish prelate of high reputation, under the assumed title of "*Melancthon*." Every reader of taste who peruses that able answer, will observe in it the marks of a sublime mind, and will readily believe that the author had in him all the requisites of literary excellence. Ill health marred his fairest prospects; and the growing symptoms of decay, which neither the aid of medicine, nor the habits of extreme temperance, were able to arrest, induced him to try the effects of a warmer climate, and through the friendly recommendation of the chevalier de Susa, the Portuguese ambassador, he obtained permission to embark on board the frigate which conveyed Mr. Villars, his majesty's envoy, to Portugal. That gentleman soon discovered the uncommon qualities which distinguished his companion, and on their arrival at Lisbon, he offered him, in the handsomest manner, the situation of his private secretary. As the first wish of Mr. Roberts's heart was to serve his country, he did not allow even sickness and debility to be an apology for his declining a post for which his talents and his knowledge of the European languages rendered him so peculiarly fit. He cheerfully accepted the appointment, and devoted himself with un-

ceasing assiduity to the discharge of its duties. How ably he fulfilled this important station, Mr. Villars (of whose liberality, good sense, and enlightened views, he always spoke with grateful praise) will, doubtless be ready to certify; while many eminent persons, both Portuguese and English, will confirm his testimony. His weakened constitution sunk under the pressure of business; and the excessive heat of summer in Portugal compelled him, though most reluctantly, to take his leave of Mr. Villars and of Lisbon. Here returned in August last to England, a greater invalid than ever; and as winter approached, he determined to go to Madeira, with little hope of recovery, but anxious to save his family and his friends the pain of witnessing his dissolution. He embarked towards the end of October, on board the *Larkins*; and, after interesting his fellow passengers by the admirable patience which he displayed under the increasing attacks of pain and sickness, and by the social spirits which amidst all his sufferings never abandoned him, he expired on the 13th of November, three days before the ship reached the Island of Madeira. Thus died one of the best, wisest, and most accomplished, of men. His sentiments, moral, political, and religious, were great and liberal. His genius was luminous; his taste excellent; his judgment sound; his wit playful; his learning profound and various; and his heart noble, generous, and affectionate. In one word, he possessed every quality which we admire in a public or love in a private character.

In the West Indies, in the 65th year of his age, sir John Bernard, bart. He was second son of the late sir Francis B. bart. governor of New Jersey and Massachuset's Bay; and succeeded, in 1779, to the title, which, as he died without issue, now devolves to his next brother, Thomas B. esq. of Wimpole-street, and Roehampton, one of the vice-presidents of the Foundling-hospital, and well known for his attention to the various and numerous charities and useful public institutions of the metropolis.

At Vizagapatam, in the East Indies, Benjamin Roebuck, esq. (son of the late Dr. Roebuck, of Kinniel), of the honourable company's civil service. A more faithful and zealous servant the company did not possess; his active, well-informed, and enterprising, mind, amply stored with ancient and modern literature, was ever exerted for their and the public good. The mint of Madras, and the public docks at Coringa, are monuments not less of his ingenuity than of his indefatigable and unceasing labours. Public and private charity ever met a most liberal support from his hands. In mechanics, chemistry, and mineralogy, he had few superiors; in other polite and useful attainments his comprehensive mind had acquired very considerable knowledge;

Judge: Political economy had ever been with him a most favoured study, and few men were better acquainted with that interesting subject. Hospitable, without ostentation, his table was ever the resort of the best-informed and most worthy members of society, and few ever left it without gaining some useful knowledge from his conversation; his address was polite, agreeable, and engaging. To him the settlement are indebted for the first introduction of ice, as well as for many of its most useful and ornamental improvements. In private life Mr. Reebuck was respected, esteemed, and beloved; the repeated testimonies he has received from government, his honourable employers, and from public corporations and societies, will best bespeak the value of this most lamented member of society.

In the Island of Antigua, of the yellow fever, captain Francis Smith, commander of his majesty's sloop of war St. Christopher's. He was a very promising young officer, and his death is universally regretted by his brother officers and acquaintance.

At Messina, Thomas Dickson Reide, esq. of the 21st, or Royal North British Regiment of Fusiliers, and Major of Brigade to his Britannic Majesty's Forces in the Island of Sicily. He was descended from an ancient and

honourable family in Scotland; and, after receiving a very liberal education at Edinburgh, was sent to London to study medicine under the care of his kinsman, the late ingenious and learned Dr. Miller, who was at that time physician to the Westminster Dispensary. On his studies being completed, he passed his examination for an assistant-surgeoncy in the Foot Guards; but, from a desire to travel, preferred that of the 29th regiment, which he joined at Chatham on the 26th of February 1776, and immediately embarked with it for the relief of Quebec. With the troops from Ireland the 29th regiment continued in pursuit of the enemy up the river St. Laurence; who, in attempting to cut off the British at Trois Rivières on the 8th of June, experienced a complete defeat. In October, detachments of the regiment were ordered on board the ships at Fort St. John, destined to act against the American fleet, consisting of 17 top-sail vessels, on Lake Champlain, under the command of General Arnold. On this occasion, Mr. Reide was embarked on board the *Inflexible*, commanded by captain (now admiral) Shank, whose friendship and esteem he enjoyed to the end of his days. [Further particulars will be given in our next.]

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—By accounts from Manchester, Birmingham, and some other of the principal manufacturing towns, we learn that the different branches of industry cultivated there, appear in a more flourishing state than they have been for some months past. At Manchester, in particular, immense purchases of cotton-twist have been made, in consequence of which, some houses have sent out new lists, at a rise of 3s. per bundle. Since the influence of French oppression on the continent, many articles are not to be had in this country at any price, which had previously been imported in abundance from Holland and Germany; among others are stone pencils for writing on slates. A quarry has, however, been discovered by a gentleman of Kendal, in the most mountainous district in Westmoreland, where an inexhaustible supply of that article is manufactured, of a quality superior to any commonly in use. The gentleman has invented a machine for cutting these pencils in a circular form, which is done in a surprisingly expeditious manner. The general aspect of trade in the metropolis is, we are sorry to state, far from encouraging; no less than five houses in the city have stopped payment in one day; some of them were heavily engaged in the Russian trade, and it is supposed that these failed in hemp speculations. At Liverpool the mercantile world has also been alarmed by the unexpected stoppage of an eminent house.

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.—The following are the market prices of the principal articles of oriental merchandise:—Of tea: bohea, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; singlo and twankay, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; congou, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.; souchong, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 9d.; pekoe, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; hyson, fine, 5s. 10d. per lb. (no higher price quoted). East India sugar, 4l. to 4l. 15s. per cwt. Ditto cotton, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Ditto cochineal, 6s. to 8s. Indigo, (copper) 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.; ditto (copper and purple), 6s. 6d. to 10s.; and ditto (blue and purple), 11s. to 12s. 6d. Opium, 11. 6s. to 11. 8s. Rhubarb, 1s. 10d. to 9s. per lb. Saltpetre (rough), 31. 18s. to 31. 19s. per cwt. Raw silk, (China), 38s. to 42s. 3d.; ditto, (Bengal), 22s. to 32s. per lb. Hemp, 65l. to 75l. per ton. Turmeric, 5l. 10s. to 8l. per cwt. On the 5th and 6th of March, the following goods were sold by auction, on account of the East India Company: (*Company's duties to be paid.*) 153½ tons saltpetre, refraction 5½, 6, 6½, 10½, 10½, and 15½, per cent. 75s. to 80s. per cwt. Rags and trash, all at 70l. 4546 bales Surat cotton-wool, 12d. to 13½d. per lb.; 194 bales and 18 bags ditto, damaged, 4½d. to 11½d. per lb.

(Private)

(private trade). 278 bales cotton wool, 11½d. to 12½d. per lb. (*privilege*). 8786 bales of Surat cotton-wool, 10d. to 12½d.; 129 bales ditto, 13½d. to 15½d.; 716 bales and 98 bags ditto, damaged, 1½d. to 9½d.; and 7 bags ditto, sweepings, ½ per lb. There have been some arrivals within the current month; the cargoes of the vessels have not yet been published, but they shall appear in our next report.

NORTH AMERICA.—No change for the better has taken place in the commercial regulations of the North American government since our last. The non-intercourse act has been confirmed; but still the clandestine trade is successfully carried on. Tallow is dull of sale both in the London and Liverpool markets. Tar fetches from 1l. 18s. to 2l. per barrel. Pitch, from 15s. to 16s. per cwt. There is little, if any, American fig iron in our markets. Carolina rice sells at prices from 1l. 6s. to 1l. 9s. Black resin, from 19s. 6d. to 21s.; and yellow ditto, from 15s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt. Linseed, (a good article in the Irish market), from 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s. per lb. Maryland tobacco of sundry qualities, from 5d. to 16d. per lb. Virginia ditto, from 9d. to 11d. Wax, from 13l. 15s. to 14l. 10s. per cwt. Georgia cotton-wool, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; New Orleans ditto, from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. American oak, from 13l. to 17l.; ditto plank, from 11l. 10s. to 15l. Pine, from 8l. to 9 guineas; plank, from 11l. 10s. to 13l. per last.

SOUTH AMERICA.—It has frequently been represented to government, by the merchants, that Great Britain might derive infinite benefit, by permitting a free exportation of cotton. A meeting lately took place between the Board of Trade and a deputation from the merchants trading to the Brasils, on this subject, when government came to the determination of granting licences for the free exportation of it to all ports and places not declared in a state of blockade; under this regulation the licences will extend to the north of the Ems. The abolition of those restrictions laid upon trade by the government of Buenos Ayres, has had a sensible effect upon British manufactures; and, we are happy to learn, that many regular traders have given orders to the manufacturers for assortments of goods suited to the market. We sincerely hope, that crude and blind speculation will not again deprive the South American merchant of his harvest. Buenos Ayres tallow has fallen in price, it now fetches from 3l. 13s. to 3l. 14s. per cwt. Brazil rice, from 1l. 1s. to 1l. 5s. 6d. per cwt.; the quality of this article is indifferent. Brazil tobacco (roll), 9d. to 10d.; ditto, (leaf), 5d. to 6d. per lb. Brazilian deer-skins, in the hair, from 6s. to 12s. per skin. Jesuit's bark, quill, 3s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.; ditto, red, 22s. to 24s. 9d.; ditto, yellow, 5s. to 8s. per lb. Garbled cochineal, 2l. to 2l. 4s. per lb. Brazil wood, 83l. to 85l. per ton. Braziletto, 23l. to 24l. 10s.

WEST INDIES.—The Order of Council alluded to in our last report, under this head, was published in the gazette of the 20th of February; it bears the date of 7th of the said month. The purport of this order is, to prolong to the 1st of December next, the allowance contained in the Orders of Council of the 12th of April and 16th of August, 1809, and 10th of January, 1810, for the importation into the West India islands of staves, lumber, live stock, and provisions (excepting beef, pork, and butter), by neutral vessels; and, empowering the governors of the several islands, farther to extend the period of such importation till the 1st of December, 1811, or till six months after the signing of a definitive treaty of peace. Raw sugars are in a complete state of stagnation, owing to the distillery bill. The prices asked are: for Antigua, Barbadoes, Tobago, and St. Lucia, 3l. 16s. to 4l. 5s.; and for Jamaica, Grenada, and Dominica, 3l. 18s. to 4l. 6s. per cwt. Coffees are very flat, but not materially lower since our last; the fine fetches from 6l. 15s. to 7l. 5s.; the good, from 6l. 5s. to 6l. 15s.; the middling, from 6l. to 6l. 5s.; and the ordinary, from 4l. 10s. to 6l. 5s. per cwt. Rum keeps uncommonly dull, and common Leewards for the Canada market are alone enquired for; the market price of Jamaica rum varies from 4s. 4d. to 6s. 4d. per gallon; Leeward islands, from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. Logwood is looking up; the chip, sells at from 28l. to 30l. per ton; the price of the unchip is uncertain. Barbadoes aloes, fetch from 30l. to 30 guineas per cwt. Cotton-wool of different islands, from 1s. 3d. to 2s. and upwards per lb. Jamaica mahogany, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. per foot. Pimento, 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb. Jamaica fustick, 22l. to 23l. 10s. per ton. Jamaica ginger, (white), 5 guineas to 9l.; ditto, (black), 3l. 18s. to 4l. 6s. per cwt.

HOLLAND.—The following is a copy of a new Dutch Decree, which in the first article doubles the duties on all colonial goods. The reservation in the second article refers to a former decree, by which, colonial produce taken by privateers, is permitted to be sold, on payment of a very low duty. Their combined object seems to be to restrain regular foreign trade, and to encourage privateering.

Decree of the 8th of February, 1810.

"1. The duties fixed by the tariff of our customs, on colonial merchandize, in which are included drugs, spices, and generally the productions of the two Indies; whether they come from prizes, from seizures, or from other confiscations, or even if they enter in virtue of our authority—are doubled.

"2. Nothing in the preceding article shall be understood to change, in any respect, our Decree of the 1st instant, relative to the goods and merchandise coming from ships captured by the

the French privateers, and brought into foreign ports, the transport and admission of which into France we shall authorize."

IRELAND.—We feel peculiar satisfaction in stating, that the distillers of this country, who, for some time past, have suffered severely by the prohibitory regulations relative to distillation from grain, are now permitted to resume their occupation in consequence of the recent repeal of that regulation. We learn, with pleasure, that the two grand marts of the sister kingdom, (Dublin and Cork) enjoy a thriving trade. The West India speculations of the Dublin merchants turn out uncommonly fortunate. Provisions are somewhat lower in price since our last quotations: mess beef, fetches from 7l. to 7l. 5s. And pork, from 5l. 15s. to 5l. 18s. per barrel. Butter, Barlow, 5l. 6s. to 5l. 10s.; rose, Cork, 4l. 13s. to 5l.; Waterford, 4l. 16s. to 5l.; Limerick, 4l. 15s. to 4l. 18s.; and Dublin, 4l. 19s. to 5l. 15s.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, Water Works, &c. &c. 19th February, 1810.—London Dock Stock, 134l. per cent.—West India ditto, 180l. ditto.—East India ditto, 135l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 90l. per share premium.—Grand Junction Canal, 247l. per share.—Grand Surry ditto, 80l. ditto.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 48l. ditto.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 52l. ditto.—Huddersfield ditto, 42l. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 26l. ditto.—Croydon ditto, 50l. ditto.—Imperial Fire Insurance, 75l. ditto.—Globe Fire and Life ditto, 128l. ditto.—Albion ditto, 60l. ditto.—Rock Life Assurance, 6s. per share, premium.—East London Water Works, 235l. per share.—West Middlesex ditto, 142l. ditto.—South London ditto, 152l. ditto.—Kent ditto 35l. per share premium.—London Institution, 84l. per share. At the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-office Shares, &c. in March, 1810, (to the 26th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Grand Junction, 246l.—Monmouthshire, 3l. per share half yearly. 136l.—Swansea, 110l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 188l.—Kennet and Avon, 48l.—Wilts and Berks, 53l. 52l. 19s.—Huddersfield, 42l.—Dudley, 48l. 10s.—Rochdale, 47l.—Peak Forrest, 66l.—Ellesmere, 80l.—Lancaster, 24l. 10s. to 26l.—Grand Surrey, 82l.—West India Dock Stock at 182l. per cent.—East India ditto, 135l.—London Dock, 134l.—Commercial ditto, 90l. premium, ex dividend.—Globe Assurance, 128l.—Portsmouth and Farlington ditto, 44l. premium, with new subscription attached.—Thames and Medway, 42l. to 44l. premium.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 22l. 10s. Strand Bridge, 2l. per cent. discount.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| 1810. | Feb. 23. | 27th. | 2nd. | 6th. | 9th. | 13th. | 16th. | 20th. | 23d. |
|---------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Amsterdam, 2 Us. | 31 6 | 31 6 | 31 8 | 31 8 | 31 5 | 31 5 | 31 5 | 31 5 | 31 5 |
| Ditto, Sight | 30 9 | 30 9 | 30 10 | 30 10 | 30 7 | 30 7 | 30 7 | 30 7 | 30 7 |
| Rotterdam, | 9 14 | 9 14 | 9 14 | 9 14 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 9 13 |
| Hamburgh, | 28 10 | 29 | 29 4 | 29 4 | 28 10 | 28 10 | 28 10 | 28 10 | 28 10 |
| Altona, | 28 11 | 29 1 | 29 5 | 29 5 | 28 11 | 28 11 | 28 11 | 28 11 | 28 11 |
| Paris, 1 day date.. | 19 10 | 19 16 | 19 16 | 19 16 | 19 16 | 19 16 | 19 16 | 19 18 | 20 6 |
| Ditto, 2 Us. | 19 14 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 2 | 20 10 |
| Bordeaux, | 19 14 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 2 | 20 10 |
| Madrid, | | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto, effective .. | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| Cadiz | | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto, effective .. | 41 | 40 | 39 | 37½ | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| Bilboa | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Palermo, | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| Leghorn | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| Genoa | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| Venice | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Naples | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Lisbon | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| Oporto | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| Rio Janeiro | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| Malta | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| Gibraltar | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| Dublin | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| Cork | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

WM. TURQUAND, Exchange and Stock Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.
MONTHLY

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE Botanical Magazine for the last month contains:

Crocus serotinus. An autumnal flowering species, approaching the *sativus*, or cultivated saffron, or perhaps still nearer to *nudiflorus* of English botany; with which last it seems to have been confounded by Dr. Smith. This plant was well known to the older botanists, but has not been noticed by any modern writer before Mr. Salisbury published an account of it in the *Paradisus Londinensis*; in whose garden at Mill-hill, formerly belonging to Peter Collinson, it has for many years maintained its ground under a south wall, and continues flowering in a mild season to December. Native of Portugal; and growing on rocks not far from the sea-coast, where Clusius discovered it. Found also by Pallas, in the Crimea.

To this article Mr. Gawler has added a note on the *Gladiolus imbricatus* of Linnæus, which from well-preserved specimens in the Pallasian Herbarium, now in the possession of Mr. Lambert, he finds to be the same with *G. segetum*, of the Botanical Magazine. He remarks that this species, both in its globular seeds and fenestrate interstices between the claws of the petals, has a nearer affinity with *Antholyza* than with *Gladiolus*.

Aponogeton angustifolium, a species first distinguished from *distachyon*, in the *Hortus Kewensis*. It is a water plant, and a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Lachenalia orchoides (x). This variety appears to be so different from the one before figured, that most botanists, we apprehend, would have considered them as distinct.

Aloe mitraeformis. This is one of the most beautiful of the aloe tribe.

Diosma speciosa. This species is very nearly allied to *uniflora*; indeed it appears from the synonymy to have been considered by the ablest botanists as the same, a specimen of it occurring in the Banksian Herbarium under the latter name. As cultivated in our gardens, they appear however to be distinct in their manner of growth, as well as number of flowers; or if varieties, the one named by Dr. Sims *speciosa*, is by far the handsomest and most worthy of cultivation.

Lomatia silaifolia. Native of New Holland. This genus is made out of Dr. Smith's *Embothrium*, by Mr. Brown, from whose paper on the *Proteaceæ* the name and characters are borrowed. Mr. Brown has the reputation, and we believe very deservedly, of being one of the ablest botanists of the present day. He is attached more to the system of Jussieu than of Linnæus, for which we would rather applaud than condemn him. The greater difficulties which impede the study of the natural affinities of plants, lead to a more philosophical enquiry into vegetable physiology, than the study of mere artificial arrangement can ever do. At the same time we would strenuously recommend to every student in botany, whether he means to devote himself to the study of the natural orders as displayed by Jussieu, or of the more artificial arrangement of Linnæus, to make himself thoroughly master of the *Philosophia Botanica* of the latter author. He will there learn to express himself with a mathematical precision, which he will never acquire from the writings of Jussieu; who always seems to bewilder himself in exceptions to general rules, by which means nothing is accurately defined. We are led to these reflections by considering Mr. Brown's specific character of *Lomatia silaifolia*, in which he says "*racemis divisis simplicibusve*," by which it appears that the racemes are either divided or simple, consequently this circumstance affords no character that can enter into a definition, and ought therefore to have been excluded. If the racemes are usually divided, though not in all instances, in default of a more precise character "*racemis divisis*," though an imperfect, would have been an admissible character; but to speak of them as indifferently divided, or simple, is to give no character at all.

We were rather struck with an observation of Dr. Sims's, that in these plants, meaning we suppose in the natural order of *Proteaceæ*, it might as well be said that the flowers have neither calyx nor corolla, but only stamens surrounding the pistil. Certainly in far the greater number of them the parts called by Linnæus corolla, by Jussieu calyx, have the appearance of variously expanded filaments, and as they bear the anthers in depressions of their substance, we do not see why they should not be considered as such. In some genera however, in this natural order, the anthers are supported on filaments which are inserted into the calyx or corolla, whichever it is to be called, and in one instance into the receptacle distinct from the corolla. The remark of Dr. Sims does not therefore appear to apply to the whole natural order, but may nevertheless be worthy of consideration.

Cynanchum discolor. A North American species, of late introduction, which, as Dr. Sims observes, is nearly allied to *carolinense* and *suberosum*, but, as he apprehends, is distinct from both. May it not, by the bye, be the *Cynanchum hirtum* of Linnæus?

Dillwynia obovata. The papilionaceous decandrous plants of New Holland seem to be a very numerous family: many of them are very beautiful, and in this respect the present species will yield to few; its habit is so remarkable by the leaves growing in pairs alternately in an opposite direction, that we can but wonder the name of *decussata* was not applied to this plant. We do not recollect another instance of such a habit in this natural order.

English Botany for March contains:

Hieracium maculatum; formerly considered by Dr. Smith as a variety of *Hieracium murorum*, and more lately as one of *H. sylvaticum*. Brought from Westmoreland by Mr. Crowe to his garden in Norwich, from whence "it has established itself in the neighbourhood, spreading extensively by seed."

Hieracium denticulatum. In the Flora Britannica, Dr. Smith gave this as the *H. prenanthoides* of Villars, which he now discovers from Dauphiny specimens, that it is not. It is here observed that the difficulties relating to this genus are not yet all removed. We gratefully accept every illustration of it.

Carex davalliana. This too was considered by Dr. Smith, in his Flora Britannica, as a variety of *C. dioca*; from which he now says it is abundantly distinguished by its tufted, not creeping, roots, its rough stem, longer spikes, and long reflexed strongly-ribbed seed-covers, roughish only, not serrated, at the angles.

Carex clandestina. A very small species, which has not yet been observed any where but about St. Vincent's rock Bristol hot-wells, growing in very sunny spots.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

FEBRUARY.

Thawing-Month.

Reviving nature seems again to breathe,
As loosened from the cold embrace of death.

THE present has been, upon the whole, a seasonable month. We have had frost, snow, rain, and some fine weather. The 1st, 2d, and 3d, were extremely heavy and uncomfortable days, the wind blowing from the south-west, and bringing along with it a continued drizzling rain. On the 5th, the wind changed to the north-east; and about noon of the following day the weather cleared up for a few hours. The whole of the 13th was squally, with occasional gleams of sunshine: the wind, which was south-west, was piercingly cold. The 14th was a fine day; but in the night the wind became easterly: and on the 15th we had a heavy fall of snow, which melted almost as soon as it was upon the ground. The weather was very cold, but there was no frost until the ensuing night. The snow continued for three or four days; and particularly on the 17th, it was deeper than it is usually known to be in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea-coast. From the 18th almost to the end of the month, both the wind and weather were variable. The former on the 18th was westerly, on the 19th south-east, on the 20th and 21st easterly, on the 22d west, and on the 23d south-west. The frost continued till about the 24th.

February 6th. The common or green woodpecker (*Picus viridis*) makes its harsh cry; and the woodlarks and blackbirds sing.

Coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*), Ivy-leaved veronica (*Veronica bederdfolia*) and barren strawberry (*Fragaria sterilis*) are in flower.

February 8th. A great number of the seven-spotted lady-bugs (*Coccinella septempunctata*) were this day remarked to be crawling about the shrubs in warm and sheltered gardens. These insects, which constitute the famous German remedy for the tooth-ach, collect together during the winter in numbers from ten or twelve to sometimes fifty or sixty; and thus, in nearly a torpid state, endure, without injury, the utmost severity of the cold. Their larvæ or grubs are extremely useful in destroying various kinds of aphides or plant lice, which, in the spring of the year, infest our vegetables; and they are themselves great favorites in every country where they are known. The different names by which they are called, are singular and unaccountable. Amongst the common people in several parts of Hampshire they have the denomination of God Almighty's cows; and in other parts of England of lady-bugs, lady-cows, and cow-ladies. In France they are called bête-à-dieu, vache-à-dieu, and bête-de la-vierge.

On February 13th, the peacock butterfly, and brimstone butterfly, (*Papilio Jo*, and *Papilio Rhamni*) were both observed in flight.

The salmon which passed up the rivers in the autumn, in order to deposit their spawn, are now returning to the sea.

February 14th. The catkins of the hazel are putting forth their stamina. The yew-tree, and procumbent speedwell, (*Veronica agrestis*) are in flower.

February 19th. Rooks, and several species of small birds, begin to pair. The chaffinch sings.

February 24th. The leaves of the common elder, garden-rose, and lilac, begin to appear; and those of the cuckoo-pint (*Arum maculatum*) and cleavers, or goose-grass (*Galium aparine*) are now out of the ground.

During the warm weather towards the end of the month, several of the early spring insects were seen crawling and flying about.

A gentleman informed me, that he and one of his servants had been surprised at the appearance of a martin, which they observed in flight. This is earlier, by nearly two months, than the usual time of arrival of any of the species of hirundines.

February 27th. The partridges are beginning to pair. The king-doves coo; and domestic pigeons have young ones.

The gooseberry-trees are in flower; and the flower-buds of the Michaelmas peaches are nearly ready to burst open.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE cold easterly winds and sharp frosty nights that have prevailed during the greatest part of the month, have continued favourable in checking the over luxuriant state of the early sown young wheat crops, and kept back vegetation in general in a considerable degree.

The weather continuing mostly fair, the operations of this busy month have been carried on with great alertness; and a vast extent of team, as well as other labour, has been performed, which will probably make good the deficiencies of the last month, in these respects.

The winter fodder of different kinds has held out better than was expected some time back, in consequence of the season being so remarkably open, both in the beginning and since.

The grain stock, probably from the large importations from the continent, continues to hold out better than was supposed about the close of the harvest, and at more reasonable prices. In the corn market, the fluctuations in the prices have not, since our last, been much.—Wheat fetches from 68s. to 80s. per quarter; superfine 104s. to 108s. Rye, 40s. to 52s.; Barley, 30s. to 48s.; Oats, 22s. to 30s.

The fattening stock, both in the stalls and other modes, have been pushed on with tolerable success, but still continue high in price. Sheep in many instances have not gone on so well as the meat cattle stock, mutton keeps of course high in price. In Smithfield market the prices were on the last market day.—Beef fetches from 4s. 8d. to 6s. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 6s.; Veal, 5s. to 7s.; Pork, 5s. to 7s.

The ewe stock has in general lambed down pretty favourably from the season being mostly pretty mild and suitable for them; though late dropped lambs have in many places suffered considerably.

Hay keeps pretty well up to its price in the different markets, and fetches from 4l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.; Straw, 2l. to 3l. 3s.; Clover, 6l. 10s. to 7l. 10s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

(Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February 1810 to the 24th of March 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29·7. Feb. 28. March 22. Wind W.
Lowest, 28·55. March 6. Wind East.

Thermometer.

Highest, 56°. March 9. Wind S. W.
Lowest, 28°. ——— 18. ——— N. E.

Greatest
variation in
24 hours.

5-tenths

In the middle of
the day, March 9,
the mercury was at
28·9 & at the same
hour on the 10th it
had risen to 29·4.

Greatest
variation in
24 hours.

12°.

The thermometer,
early in the morning of
the 12th inst. stood at
50°. and on the next
day at the same hour it
was no higher than 38°

THE quantity of rain fallen since our last Report, is equal to nearly two inches in depth. This all fell toward the beginning of the month: some slight showers occurred about the middle of it, but during the last twelve days it has been perfectly fair weather; and from the 17th to the 24th inclusive, the days were remarkably brilliant, scarcely a cloud intervening from morning to evening.—The heaviest snow that we have experienced during the winter, fell on the 6th of March: the thermometer during the whole fall being several degrees above the freezing point, it could not lay long, and on the following day the rain was as abundant as the snow had been heavy. The wind has been variable, but during the last fortnight it has blown from the easterly points, and from those points we may expect it for some weeks to come. Vegetation fortunately, is not so forward as to be injured by the bleak breezes, nor by the frosts which have occurred, and which may still be expected. The average temperature for the month is 42·952: and the mean height of the barometer is 29·3.

ERRATA IN LAST MONTH'S NUMBER.—Page 108, col. 2, l. 5, for *decided*, read *divided*.—P. 115, col. 1. l. 24, for *statement*, read *document*.—P. 134, col. 2, l. 34, for *Edinburgh*, read *edition of*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A communication having some time ago appeared in the Monthly Magazine of December 1, 1806, reflecting on the members of King's college, of Aberdeen, in regard to the management of their BURSARIES, the Editor feels it his duty to state, that he finds, on satisfactory information, that it contained an unfounded calumny on that learned and respectable body. He thinks it therefore an act of justice to make this explanation.

PRICES

PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 23d of FEBRUARY to the 24th of MARCH, both inclusive.

| | Bank Stock. | 3 per Cent. Reduc. | 3 per Cent. Consols. | 4 per Cent. Consols. | Navy 3 per Cent. | Long Ann. | Imper. 3 per Cent. | Imper. Ann. | Irish 3 per Cent. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | S. Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | New Ann. | Excheg. Bills. | Gamini. | Consols for Acco. | Lottery Ticket. |
|---------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------|----------|----------------|---------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1810. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feb. 23 | | 68½ | 68½ | 84 | 99½ | 18½ | 67 | | | | 11 P. | | | | 10 P. | | 67½ | |
| 24. | | | Holiday. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. | 276½ | 68½ | 67½ | 84 | 99½ | 18½ | | | | 186 | 12 P. | | | | 10 P. | | 67½ | |
| 27. | 276 | 68½ | 67½ | 83½ | 99½ | 18½ | | | | | 12 P. | | | | 6 P. | 1½ P. | 68½ | |
| 28. | | | Holiday. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. 1. | | 68½ | 67½ | 84 | 99½ | 18½ | | | | 185½ | 12 P. | | | | 10 P. | | 68½ | |
| 2. | 275 | 68 | 67½ | 83½ | 98½ | 18½ | | | | | 10 P. | | | | 10 P. | | 67½ | |
| 3. | | 68½ | 67½ | 83½ | 98½ | 18½ | | | | | 12 P. | | | 67½ | 11 P. | | 68½ | |
| 5. | | 68½ | 67½ | 84 | 98½ | 18½ | | | | | 12 P. | | | | 12 P. | | 68½ | |
| 6. | | 68½ | 67½ | | 98½ | 18½ | | | | | 12 P. | | | | 12 P. | | 68½ | |
| 7. | | | Holiday. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | | | 67½ | | 98½ | | | | | | 12 P. | | | | 13 P. | | 68½ | |
| 9. | | | 67½ | | 98½ | | | | | | 12 P. | | | | 12 P. | | 67½ | |
| 10. | | | 67½ | | 98 | | | | | | 11 P. | | | | 11 P. | | 68½ | |
| 12. | | | 67½ | | 98 | | | | | | 12 P. | | | | 12 P. | | 68½ | |
| 13. | | | 67½ | | 97½ | | 66½ | | | | 12 P. | | | | 12 P. | | 68½ | |
| 14. | | | 67½ | | 98 | | | | | | 12 P. | | | | 12 P. | | 68½ | |
| 15. | | | 67½ | | 98 | | | | | | 13 P. | | | | 16 P. | | 68½ | |
| 16. | | | 68½ | | 98½ | | | | | | 18 P. | | | | 25 P. | | 68½ | |
| 17. | | | 69½ | | 99 | | 68½ | | | | 17 P. | | | | 31 P. | | 69½ | |
| 19. | | | 68½ | | 98½ | | | | | | 17 P. | | | | 21 P. | | 67½ | |
| 20. | | | 68½ | | 98½ | | | | | | 14 P. | 73½ | | | 15 P. | | 68½ | |
| 21. | | | 68½ | | 98½ | | | | | | 13 P. | | | | 14 P. | | 68½ | |
| 22. | | | 68½ | | 98½ | | | | | | 12 P. | | | | 10 P. | | 68½ | |
| 23. | | | 67½ | | 98½ | | | | | | 13 P. | | | | 10 P. | | 68½ | |
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